SATURDAY NIGHT

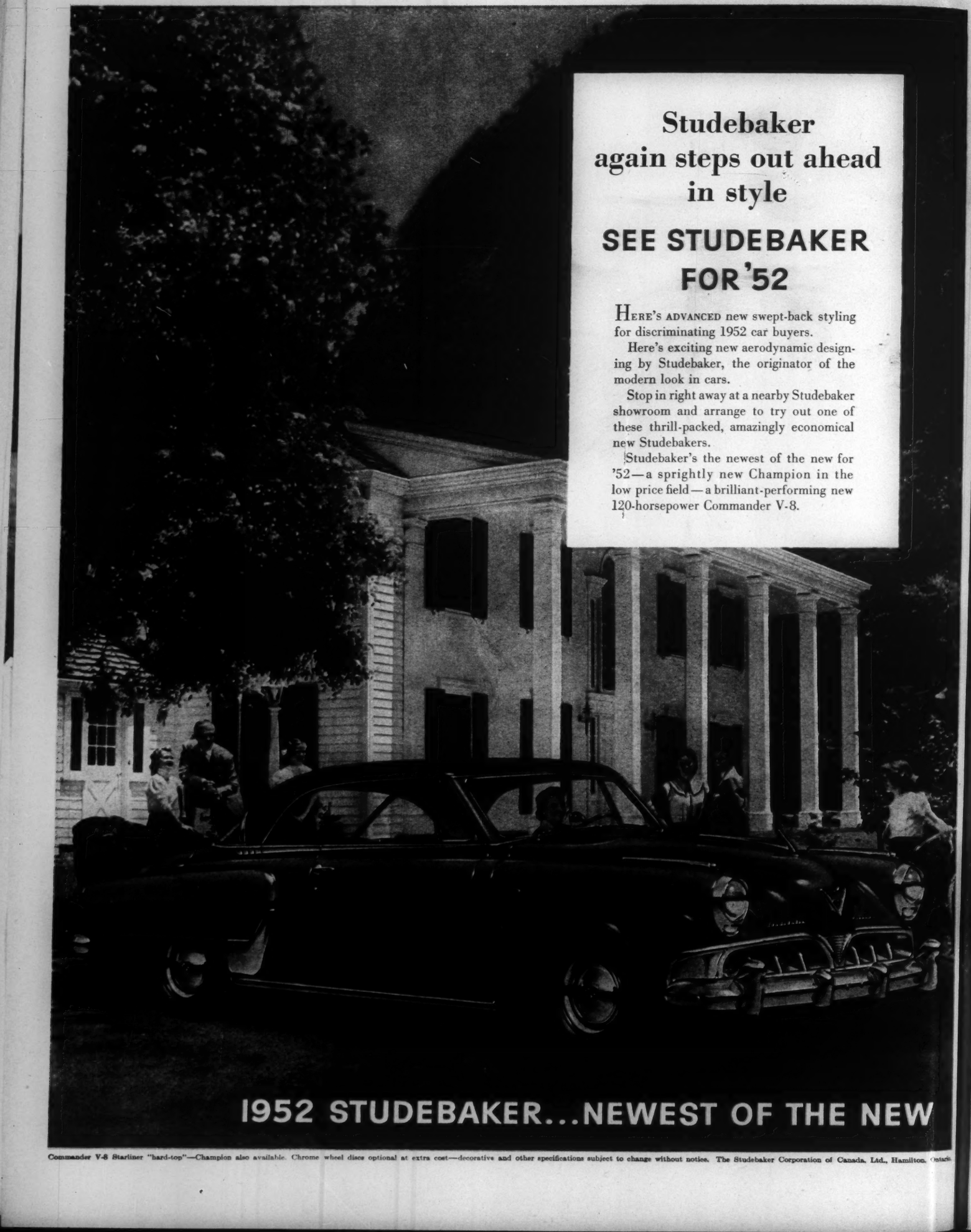
WHAT'S AHEAD IN THE COLD WAR?

by Edgar McInnis

FUNNY MEN PAIN US

by Eric Nicol

APRIL 5, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 25



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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Are we producing pampered pupils? Clash between two viewpoints on present-day education is typified by contrary opinions on the OSU report card system. Writer MAX BRAITHWAITE analyzes the case . . . A distinguished Canadian soldier, Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. BURNS, discusses controversies raised by Chester Wilmot's new book, "The Struggle For Europe", pointing up the value of allies working closely together . . . Dr. W. E. BLATZ warns against the pseudo-psychologist who tries to explain why we behave—or misbehave—and makes a parlor game of psychology by ill-informed bandying about of psychological terms . . . CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW, BC writer, says in an article on the Vancouver Stock Exchange that it is playing a big part in western economic development . . . What happens when pollsters go ringing doorbells and talking to strangers? BYRNE HOPE SANDERS, co-partner in Canadian Opinion Company, Gallup Poll in Canada, reports . . . Art Editor PAUL DUVAL discusses the ancient and delicate art of making stained glass windows and its practitioners in Canada.

COVER: Before long this will be the scene on numerous Canadian waterways. This winter there has been a record pulpwood harvest, likely to be the biggest in Canada's history: 14 million cords will float down rivers from Canada's forest areas. Canada's forests, which provide the raw material for what is still the country's leading industry, cover an estimated 712,000 square miles. Of this, 228,000 square miles are at present regarded as inaccessible, but as the need grows, new techniques will open up this area. That may be some time hence. At present, fewer than 300,000 of the 484,000 accessible square miles are occupied. See Page 20.—*Photo by Canadian Press.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

HOW PREMIER FROST CLAIMS TO BETTER OTTAWA'S OFFER

by Michael Barkway

BY COINCIDENCE, the House of Commons was discussing Federal aid for education on the day Premier Frost of Ontario opened his budget in the Ontario Legislature. By a transition inevitable to the politician, discussion of education gave place at Ottawa to talk about Federal-provincial relations in general and tax arrangements in particular.

At Queen's Park Leslie Frost declared that Ontario had gained by staying out of the 1947-52 Federal-provincial tax agreements. At Ottawa several speakers, including Justice Minister Garson, quoted SATURDAY NIGHT to show that Ontario had lost.

SATURDAY NIGHT is still of the same opinion. The figures Leslie Frost gives in this year's budget are startlingly different from those he gave last year, on which our previous calculations were based; but the basis of the argument remains the same.

Frost has now recalculated the Federal rental payments. If Ontario had been in the agreements, it would have received for the five-year period total Federal payments of $449.5 million. This is the figure which has to be compared with the revenue Frost actually collected from corporation taxes, succession duties and the statutory subsidy.

HERE is the revenue picture:

1. The subsidy is a constant. It totals $16.2 million for the five years.

2. The corporation taxes have soared far beyond Frost's estimates of a year ago. (One wonders how his Conservative colleagues can go on attacking Abbott for inaccurate budgeting.) Last year Frost put the yield of corporation taxes at $71.5 million for 1950-51, and he estimated the same amount for 1951-52. Now he says the '50-51 yield was $76¼ million, and he estimates the 51-52 yield at $90 million. (For the purists this is a budget error of some 25 per cent: the PC's at Ottawa are lambasting Abbott for an error of about 8 per cent.)

As a result of this surge in corporation incomes, Frost now puts his five-year total from corporation taxes at $335.8 million.

3. Succession duties also put on a spurt. Last year Frost put them at $15.5 million for both 1950-51 and 51-52. Now he says they yielded $17.8 million in '50-51 and he expects $19.5 million from 51-52. So he puts his five-year total at $86.2 million.

If these new figures turn out to be somewhere nearer the mark than last year's, Frost's actual revenues over the five-year period are $438.2 million. This is $11 million short of what the Federal payments would have been. The soaring revenues of the last year halved the loss shown on the first four years. But they did not turn it into a profit.

"Iffy" Additions

BUT Premier Frost has several more items up his sleeve. They start out quite well and get more and more hypothetical as you go along.

First, he points out that the final Federal rental payments will not be made till June this year. This "backlog", owing on the period up to March 31, 1952, is put at $25 million. To balance it, Frost counts the Provincial taxes due in the past financial year which will not be collected until later. This is a legitimate item, though the amount of it is—in the memorable phrase of President Roosevelt—"pretty iffy". Frost does not reveal his method of calculation, but puts it at $10 million.

Hypothetical as the amount may be, this item goes a long way towards offsetting the $11 million loss.

But Frost hasn't finished. His next item stems from a calculation which remains completely obscure to everyone outside Queen's Park. He says that he has been collecting more in logging and mining royalties than he could have collected under the Federal tax offer "without raising the level of taxation." This presumably must mean something, but how, why and when the difference arises Frost has never explained. Without an explanation it is pretty hard to accept. But the claim of a profit of $6.7 million over the Federal offer entirely depends on this very questionable item. Frost credits himself with $8 million under this head; and it turns the loss into this curious, hypothetical profit.

Personal Income Tax

FINALLY comes the item which even Frost admits to be a pure hypothesis. He says he could have collected 5 per cent of personal income tax all these years. It would have given him, he says, $71 million for a total profit over the Federal offer of $77.9 million.

This hypothesis has all the charm of an imaginative work of art and the unassailable veracity of a text-book sum in arithmetic. But it consists of theoretical postulates, not facts. The facts are that Frost has never collected personal income taxes, and that he would have very considerable difficulty in setting up the complicated machinery necessary to start collecting them.

The argument that Ontario has gained by staying out of the agreements depends on these hypothetical arguments. The amount you choose to say the Province might have gained depends entirely on how "iffy" you want to get. On the basis

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

EX-REVOLUTIONIST

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN REVIEW

by B. K. Sandwell

THE MIND of Mr. Whittaker Chambers is at the present moment one of the most interesting subjects of study in all North America. A great deal of light has been shed upon it by some of the more casual remarks in his own account of his relations with the Communist conspiracy and of his present views about the nature of the existing government of the United States.

Mr. Chambers, himself an ex-revolutionist, believes the New Deal to have been a revolution. He speaks of "the shift of power from business to politics" as having been effected by the New Deal and as having constituted a revolution. This is a terminology which naturally meets with the entire approval of the *Saturday Evening Post* which has been publishing Mr. Chambers' articles.

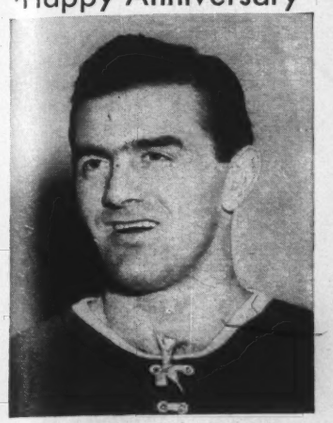
There has unquestionably, in every advanced country in the world, been a tremendous shift of power from business to politics in the last half-century, and chiefly in the last 30 years. But this has not, in Britain, the United States, Canada and many other of these countries, been effected by revolution in any proper sense of that word. It has been effected by a change, and a very natural change, in the thinking of those who determine policy, namely the great mass of the voting population.

TO TAKE the United States as an example, there is nothing in the Constitution which affirms that power is to be vested in business, and ought not to be shifted to politics. That is an idea which is tenaciously held by the American businessman and by his organ, the *Saturday Evening Post*, but it has no basis in fact. Business in the modern sense scarcely existed when the Constitution was drafted. There are in it certain safeguards for the rights of property, which are an important and indeed essential condition for business, and the politics of the United States from the dawn of its history has been a never-ceasing struggle between those who wanted those safeguards made as large as possible and those who wanted them diminished. The diminishers have always in the long run succeeded; and the Republican party, by its extreme opposition to the diminishing policies, has almost obliterated itself as a national force.

Not only does the Constitution say nothing about "business" having a right to power as against "politics", but "business" is actually not a suitable structure for the exercise of power. The business of "business" is not to exercise power but to make profits, and to make profits not for the nation, nor even for itself, "business", as a whole, but for a vast number of competing enterprises each playing for its own hand. It was the disastrous—and quite inevitable—ineptitude of this "business" between 1920 and 1930 which led to the tremendous change in the climate of American opinion that brought in the New Deal. Until the Republican party and the *Saturday Evening Post* learn

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Happy Anniversary



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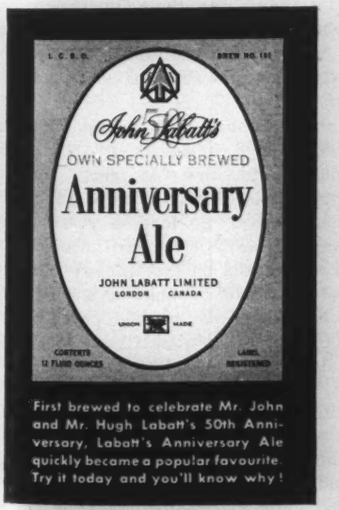

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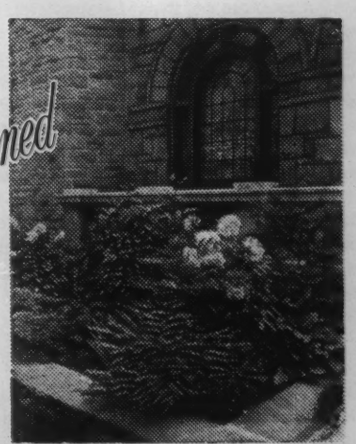

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Abbott's Task In Budget Making

NEXT WEEK Mr. Abbott faces the ordeal of presenting his annual budget to the House of Commons. It is to him a familiar ordeal and he faces it with a cheerful confidence which is both commendable and enviable. If Mr. Abbott's cheerfulness sometimes offends taxpayers who feel far from cheerful, it is nevertheless an invaluable quality in a Minister of Finance. The buoyancy of his temperament matches the buoyancy which he always hopes to see in his revenues.

This year Mr. Abbott has to deal with an economic situation poised in near-balance, which makes prediction more perilous than usual. Overall demand is not threatening to burst the economic balloon as it was a year ago. Consumer demand has fallen low enough to bring serious alarm to some industries and actual distress to others which were perhaps less firmly based. In the industries connected with defence and in many capital goods, demand remains, and will remain high; though even here there is not the anticipation of shortages that there was a year ago.

This uneasy balance absolves Mr. Abbott from any sort of obligation to budget for a surplus. But it is clearly his duty to raise revenues adequate to balance his expenditures, which will be well over $4½ billion by the time the supplementary estimates are in.

The most important judgment Mr. Abbott has to make in estimating his revenues for next year is about the level of economic activity and personal incomes. Last year he somewhat underestimated the gross national product. It turned out to be $21½ billion against his estimate of $20 billion. This year he must not let himself overcompensate for this error, which was relatively small and on the right side. Allowing for price increase and no increase in volume of production, he could probably bank on a national product this year of $22½ billion. It would be imprudent to go much beyond this, though we shall not consider him too rash if he takes an estimate no higher than $23 billion. If his estimate again turns out to be a little too low, Canada will take no hurt.

Tax Policies

AFTER determining the level of revenue necessary to balance the budget, and after calculating the tax yields from a certain level of economic activity, Mr. Abbott has next to decide how the taxes should be distributed. It cannot be stressed too often that the process must work this way round. Rates of taxation are determined by the level of national expenditure and of personal and corporate incomes, in the light of the national need for a balanced budget or a planned surplus or a planned deficit. Except in circumstances which call for a deliberate, planned deficit—which are certainly not the present circumstances—tax relief must depend on a reduction of expenditure or an increase in tax yields. Expenditure can not be reduced in the middle of a rearmament program. Nor will tax yields increase without an increase in real or inflated economic activity. In 1952 we have little reason to expect much of either; so there is no justification for expecting any overall tax relief.

But the situation does call for adjustments in the incidence of taxation. As Mr. Abbott considers these, his attention should be turned first to the excise taxes. Any relief that he is able to give here would be an enormous boon to sections of the community which depend on production of consumer durables. The only danger is the encouragement of a renewed wave of consumer demand; and this seems reasonably remote, though not impossible.

The second field where a change is imperatively required is in corporation taxes. The present rate, since the imposition of last year's surcharge and of this year's two per cent levy for old age pensions, is 52.6 per cent in eight provinces and 54.6 per cent in Ontario and Quebec. This is too high. Mr. Abbott has already recognized this, most recently by telling the eight "agreeing" provinces that they need no longer collect their 5 per cent corporation taxes.

The desirable thing in this field would be to devise a feasible application of the principle of progressive taxation. But it is not easy to apply to corporations. The level of profits can only be judged in relation to the capital employed. High profits, again, may be justified if they correspond to high risks. The best we may be able to hope for is an extension of the principle whereby the first $10,000 of corporate profits are already taxed at a lower rate than the remainder. An increase in this limit would help towards practical equity.

MAGIC MIRROR

Personal Income Tax

MR. ABBOTT is already committed to finding a new scale for personal income taxes which will absorb last year's defence surcharge. It will not be easy to make the new scale fair. The first claimants for relief are those in the highest brackets, where the surcharge tipped the progression of tax incidence into absurdity. At the highest level income tax now comes to more than one hundred per cent.

This is directly opposed to the usual political approach which tends to assume that the lowest brackets must be the first for relief. But this political approach is of very dubious validity in present circumstances. So long as personal and family exemptions are not reduced, income taxes should make an impact on the ordinary earner of high wages. It would be quite unfair for concessions to be granted only at the top and bottom ends of the scale. This would result in a quite inequitable load being placed on the middle level of incomes, which still have some claim to be the backbone of the nation.

These things must be discussed since adjustments in the income tax scales have to be made this year. But it would be pure illusion to suppose that Mr. Abbott has substantial all-round reductions to offer. The first condition of this budget is that it must raise revenues adequate to meet unprecedented expenditure. It may, therefore, permit changes in the distribution of the burden; but the total burden cannot be much reduced.

The New Almanac

THE CANADIAN Almanac and Directory goes on becoming more comprehensive — and of course thicker and more expensive—year by year. It is now 852 pages and $9.50, and is published by Copp Clark. We doubt whether any nation of similar size can boast of a more complete repository of information concerning its organizations, functionaries, tariffs, localities and regulations. It is claimed that there are over fifty thousand listings in the new (1952) issue, and so far as our examination goes they are amazingly free from errors and misprints, except that there is a regrettable, though highly understandable, lack of fussiness about the accents on the French ones. In the House of Commons list by constituencies, for example, which is taken from an official document, all the Côtés have both the circumflex and the acute accent, but in the alphabetical list they all lack the circumflex. (The member for Montreal St. Ann is Thomas Patrick Healey in the first list and Healy, Thomas P., in the second.) The member for Kamouraska is Arthur Masse in one and Massé, Arthur, in the other.

All the librarians in the country are here, all the fraternal societies, all the political parties, including the Labor Progressive, the canals with their length, depth and width, the liquor laws with their anomalies and absurdities, the urban areas with their 1951 preliminary census figures, the initials that people put after names with their meanings. It appears that an OSA can be either a member of the Ontario Society of Artists or an Augustinian Father, which seems odd, and a CM can be either a Master in Surgery or a Vincentian Father, which seems odder.

Canada has about as good place names as any country we know of. Bad Heart is in the electoral district of Peace River; Night Hawk Centre is in Timmins; One Sided Lake is not a lake but a post office, in Kenora-Rainy River; Old Barns is in Colchester-Hants; there is as yet no post office named Queen Elizabeth, which is a condition that can hardly last. There are nine pages, totalling 18 columns, of places whose names begin with "Saint". There are a Valhalla, two Paradises, and a Devil's Island, but no Heaven and no Hell.

Common Sense & Redistribution

MR. C. G. POWER, the venerable member for Quebec South, who is now the senior member of the House of Commons, is talking very good sense about the task of redistribution which faces this session of the House. The gist of his recent speech was to recommend three lines of immediate attack. First, he said he would not interfere with the present basis of provincial representation. This separates him decisively from the manoeuvres being fostered by Mr. Gardiner and others to preserve Saskatchewan from the loss of five seats. Second, he said the Government had a right to go ahead with the redistribution this year. If this had to be done by the old method of a tussle in parliamentary committees, nevertheless it had to be done. But, third, he made a powerful plea that this should not stop a new and constructive approach to the whole problem.

This puts the problem squarely before the House and the country. A select committee of Parliament to consider more satisfactory means of distributing seats within the provinces could now be appointed without any suspicion that it was merely designed to save Saskatchewan and Mr. Gardiner from the application of the present law. A consideration of our present methods of redistribution could proceed, in as detached an atmosphere as possible, side by side with the inevitable dog-fight about the present redistribution. "In making our past distributions", said Mr. Power, "we have thought in terms of personalities and parties, the constituency as related to personalities; whereas in a truly democratic state we should be looking at the constituency in terms of the electors".

It is very difficult to controvert Mr. Power's thesis. The danger is not that anybody will try to. The danger is that the politicians will continue to ignore his sanity, and thereby continue to lower themselves in the eyes of their electors. Mr. Power said "I would greatly desire to see Parliament do something which would elevate it in the opinion of the people".

—Fox Photos

ADMIRAL LYNDE D. McCORMICK

Nato's Top Sailor

ON APRIL 10 a new NATO headquarters will come into being at Norfolk, Virginia, and in some ways Canada will be more concerned with it than with any other of the NATO commands. Admiral Lynde McCormick of the United States Navy takes over a command of similar status and scope to that which General Eisenhower is about to relinquish. As Supreme Allied Commander (Atlantic) Admiral McCormick would, in the event of war, take command of all NATO naval forces operating in the North Atlantic, which would of course include most of the Royal Canadian Navy. In peacetime the Allied Commander will not have administrative control of any ships except those under his command as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic fleet; but he will be responsible for organizing combined exercises and everything else that may be done to prepare the navies concerned for the integrated working which would be a necessity in wartime.

The establishment of Admiral McCormick's command is belated, for familiar reasons of British politics; but it does now provide an overdue reminder of the seriousness of the Western naval problem. Public and politicians have been fascinated, ever since the beginning of NATO, with the argument about how many divisions we have or should have in Western Europe. The equally vital problems of how much air support they will have, and of how many ships will be needed to keep open the Atlantic sea-lanes, have never engaged public attention in the same way. But it is time they did.

Soviet Russia is believed to possess five or six times as many submarines as Germany had in 1939 and considerably more than Germany had in operation even at the peak of the U-boat war. We cannot afford to forget that the submarine came closer than anything else to defeating Britain in the last war. The conquest of Western Europe could now be achieved on the Atlantic. Admiral McCormick's job is to see that it isn't. For that task the combined navies now available to him fall short of what he is likely to consider necessary. Canada's anti-submarine navy is as important as any contribution this country can make to Western defence.

Suzeraine or Souveraine

ALL SORTS of fascinating problems are beginning to arise out of the new constitutional theory by which the monarchy has become a Canadian institution, with a crown of Canada in some sense distinct from the crown of the United Kingdom though worn by the same person. In French-language broadcasts from Canada to overseas hearers, it seems, the new Queen was described as "Notre Suzeraine" rather than "Notre Souveraine," and the explanation given by the CBC was that the term "Suzeraine" was properly applied to a person who reigns by consent of the people reigned over, while a Sovereign assumes to reign by innate right. On the basis of that distinction it is a long time since the wearer of the crown of the United Kingdom ceased to be a Sovereign and became a Suzerain, in French at any rate, since he or she wears it only in virtue of the Act of Succession, of which Canada is now as much a custodian as anybody else, considering that no amendment to it can take effect in Canada unless passed by the Canadian Parliament.

This has led *The Ensign* to make the pertinent inquiry — which we have been predicting would eventually be made by somebody — about the requirement in that Act that the monarch must be a member of the Church of England. "Is that," asks *The Ensign*, "an obligation only for the Queen of Britain, not binding or valid for the Queen of Canada?" The answer would seem to be that so long as Canada desires the crown of Canada to be worn by the same person as the crown of Britain, the Queen of Canada will have to continue to be subject to the limitations imposed on the Queen of Britain by the old Act, unless the British Parliament chooses to amend it, which is not likely to happen for some time.

If Canada, which has no State Church, should ever decide to set up a monarchy of her own under her own Act of Succession, it is unlikely, indeed inconceivable, that she would repeat this limitation. We can imagine such a Canadian monarch being required to abjure the faith, or unfaith, of Marx-Lenin-Stalinism, but not that of any particular section of the Christian Church. Meanwhile, since one of the chief values of the union of the various crowns of the monarchical Commonwealth countries is the assertion that it makes of the spiritual unity of these various realms, we shall probably go on accepting the British limitation—which though doubtless not wholly approved by Roman Catholics in Britain is nevertheless loyally accepted by them in the interests of national unity.

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CHAMBERS REVIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

that truth, the party will continue to wander in the wilderness.

A revolution is a change in the *location* of power, and can very seldom be effected without violence. It is not a change in the opinions of those who hold power. The New Deal was not a revolution, and the kind of mind which thinks that it was a revolution is bound to be the kind of mind which takes revolution very lightly. Mr. Chambers was apparently converted from faith in the Communist revolution, not because it was a revolution (he is still quite tolerant of revolution as such) but because it led to some purges and other excesses which excited him to sympathy with their victims. Only then did he discover that supporting a revolution involves treason. He thereupon stopped committing treason, not because he disapproves of treason, but because he has ceased to approve of the particular revolution for which the treason was committed.

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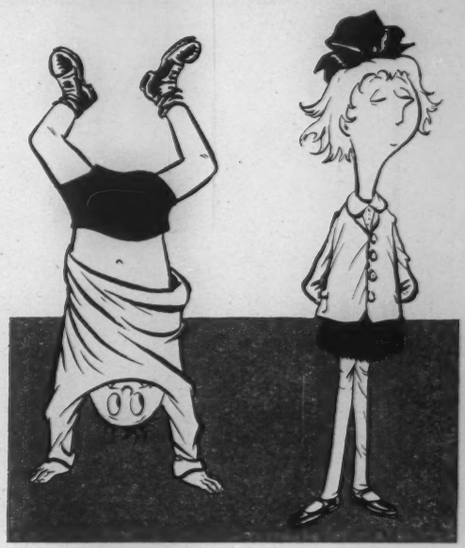
FUNNY MEN PAIN US

"They'd none of 'em be missed," comments humorist on that modern social plague: the party jokester

by Eric Nicol



". . . STANDING on his head to impress a girl."

WHEN COMPILING anthologies of humorists, editors always overlook the largest and most active group—the party humorists.

Party humorists are humorists who are not funny except at parties. At home they are often as cheery as a bear with toothache. They chew out their wives and slap down their kids. But put them into a party and they're a barrel of gags, the life of the living-room, the clown prince of the kitchen.

Not being a party humorist but rather what is called a "good listener", I have had a chance to study the several varieties of party humorists and put some sort of system into my hatred of them. I hate party humorists because I am not one myself, being funny at a party only accidentally, usually by falling over something.

Several years of good listening have persuaded me that the ideal condition for observing the different species of wags is a party of about twenty people, or enough to preclude the possibility of all the guests having much in common, but not enough to permit couples to disappear unnoticed.

Most party humorists are male, the comedy being an extension of the small boy's standing on his head to impress the little girl. A grown woman cannot stand on her head at a party without special equipment.

Party humorists may be of several types, besides funny and unfunny.

The *long-anecdotist* is a familiar specimen, occurring in remarkable numbers in the Maritimes but by no means dependent on salt air. The long-anecdotist normally has twinkling eyes and a wife who looks ten years older than she is. By the very nature of his humor he must dominate the assembly over considerable periods of time, so that he is usually a large man. By the time he reaches the point of his story the audience laughs out of sheer relief, regardless of whether it was funny or not. His is a very safe type of party humor except that the other party humorists will knife him if they get the chance.

A sub-species of the anecdotist is the *lateral passer*. This type, bright, and bubbling, gets the attention of the party to tell them the funny experience you have just recounted to him. Laughing inordinately, he begins the story, omitting only the essentials, becomes thoroughly fouled up and, chuckling, cries: "Go on, *you* tell it, George!"

You (George) pick up the battered body of the story and carry it to the grave, with only your own hollow laughter to mark the end of the death march.

ANOTHER sub-variety of anecdotist is the you-should-hear-him-tell-it-type. As a rule this type tries to tell a dialect story without bothering with the dialect, or bothering with it only enough to become unintelligible. He clinches this fiasco with the characteristic cry "You should hear *him* tell it" and a reminiscent guffaw that are the last word in irritants.

The natural enemy of the anecdotist is the *epigrammatist*. The epigrammatist thrives in open conversation, waiting until a topic is nicely under way, then spearing it dead with an epigram. For example, if a timid individual is being discussed, the epigrammatist, seizing a lull, will say: "She is one of those people who look both ways before they burst into tears."

Or if the subject is solitude: "There are two times when a man is best left alone: when he is in love and when he is in a sand-trap."

No conversation can survive a well-timed epigram. Everybody laughs thinly and there follows one of those terrible silences that keep the hostess plucking at the coverlet for weeks afterwards.

A less parasitic kind of wit, though just as fatal to party conversation, is the *classical allusionist*. Usually a professor or other learned individual, the classical allusionist spikes talk with a petrified wisecrack of somebody like Aristophanes or Pope. This variety is dying out, a pity since it is being replaced by the even more noxious *comic-strip allusionist*, the humor of whose noises ("Waal, ef ut ain't Moonbeam McSwine!") often depends on everybody's subscribing to the same newspaper.

Undoubtedly the severest test of the good listener, however, is the *private joker*. This *pas de trois* finds the good listener caught between two people roaring at a private joke, usually a shared experience. The conversation goes something like this:

"I'll never forget the look on his face." (*Laughs*)

"And the window! Don't forget the window!" (*They both howl*)

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

—Drawings by Len Norris

". . . THE LONG-ANECDOTIST, who must dominate over considerable periods, is usually a large man . . ."

FOCAL POINT of cold war saw its turning point, when Soviet blockade of Berlin failed to squeeze us out.

WHAT'S AHEAD IN THE COLD WAR?

by Edgar McInnis

President, Canadian Institute of International Affairs

IN THE CLOSING DAYS of the Paris UN Assembly, Mr. Malik tried to make our flesh creep by announcing loudly that the Third World War was already on. It is the kind of pronouncement that would normally deserve more attention when it comes from such a source than when it is parroted by some of our less responsible elements on this side of the Atlantic. That makes all the more significant the fact that Mr. Malik's outburst has generally been accepted as empty bluster rather than as an alarming indication of new and sinister moves in preparation behind the Iron Curtain.

No doubt this attitude could be a mistake. The issues that divide Russia and the democracies are as deep as ever. The possibility that Russia, confronted by the growing power and unity of the western world, may strike out in a desperate effort to redress the balance, certainly cannot be ruled out.

Yet on balance the events of recent months leave the impression that while the roots of conflict remain, the threat of an actual clash remains in suspense, at least for the moment.

This is the state of uneasy equilibrium that we have now reached in the cold war. After seven years of tension and antagonism, during which Russia held the initiative, there is an end to the prospect of easy victories. Any new aggression would now be much more risky. The choice before the Kremlin is either to risk a major conflict while preparations in the west are still incomplete, or to keep up the present limited pressure while awaiting more favorable opportunities for a new advance, or to seek a way out of the deadlock by turning to conciliation and negotiation.

It would be rash to prophesy which course will ultimately be chosen. Russia's miscalculations, which have been so largely responsible for the postwar crisis, might lead to some new and ill-judged venture that would have fatal consequences. But if the record of the postwar years is any guide, Russia would prefer to avoid a full-scale conflict and to rely instead on exploiting whatever weak spots may from time to time present an opportunity for a new advance.

Behind Russian policies lie certain fundamental assumptions that determine Russia's actions. Basic to them all is the belief that the non-Communist world must by its nature be hostile to the Communist revolution and will seize on every opportunity to destroy it. Yet this does not mean that all cooperation is impossible. The period of the thirties saw an attempt by Russia and the west to work together against a common danger. At the end of the war, the Russian leaders were hammering away at the thesis that the only sure guarantee of peace was the continued unity of the Big Three, even while they were making it increasingly hard to maintain that unity except on Russia's own terms.

WHAT REALLY LED TO THE BREACH was not the antagonism between Communism and capitalism as such, but the nature of Russian calculations partly based on Communist dogmas, in terms of national power. The men in the Kremlin convinced themselves that the weakness of the western allies as a result of postwar difficulties would offer an opportunity for the extension of Russian power that must not be neglected. The capitalist countries would hasten to disarm and return to the pursuit of private profits. The United States would once more turn its back on Europe—after all, Roosevelt had said at Yalta that the retention of American forces in Europe for two years was the most that the American public would stand.

A postwar economic slump would create popular distress and discontent and would paralyze the capitalist governments so far as an effective foreign policy was concerned. These developments might give the Communist movement new chances.

But the advance of Communism, while highly desirable, was an instrument rather than an end. The end was the extension of Russia's national power; and with that power already paramount on the Europen continent, it should be used to secure the maximum gains while the situation was still fluid.

Up to a point, these calculations were justified by results. The Russians were able to achieve a number of striking advances based on their uncontested power in areas where the democracies could bring no power to bear. Russian domination of Rumania and Bulgaria, Russian suppression of democratic elements in Poland and Hungary, and the climax with the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, could be met by nothing more than ineffective protests.

Where there might be a real risk of meeting effective opposition, the Russians drew back. They abandoned their pressure on Turkey for territorial cessions and control of the Dardanelles. They withdrew their troops from Iran. No doubt they felt they could afford to. With so many rich fields lying vacant before them, they had no occa-

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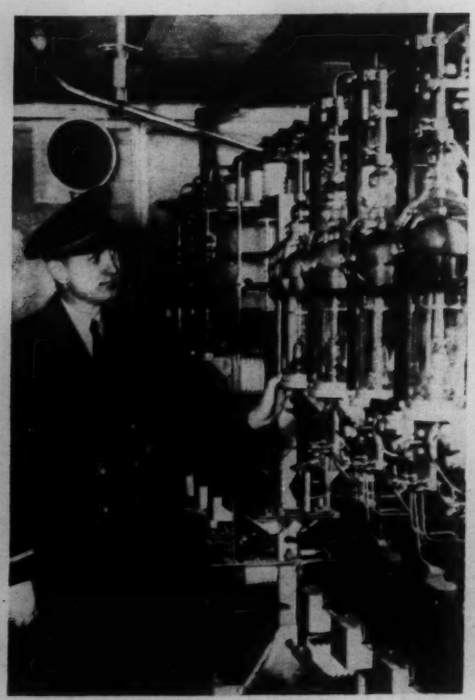
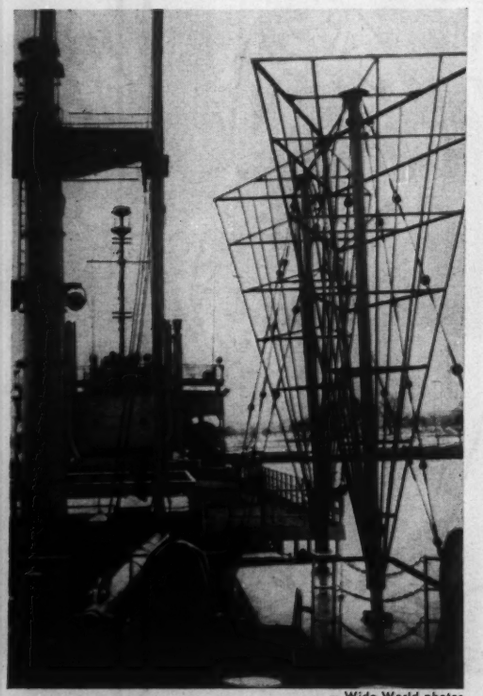


SEAGOING transmitter of great power will shout "Voice of America" through or over Iron Curtain.



—Wide World photos

FIXED short-wave antennas on deck. For full power, wire antenna will be raised 1500 feet by balloon.

MUSEUM'S BUSINESS: TERMITES TO TIGERS

by **Margaret Ness**

—Photos by Federal Newsphoto

BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW: some of 80,000 birds filed in fireproof metal-covered cabinets. L. L. Snyder (l), Curator of Ornithology, and Dr. Fred A. Urquhart, Director of Royal Ontario Museum, inspect golden eagle.

HOLDING snake skin: T. M. Shortt, Chief of Art and Exhibits; at right, staff artist, Archie Reid.

SHOT a "bounty" wolf lately? Or perhaps it's only a cross-breed Alsatian dog. Think you've an oil well in your backyard? Found termites in your house? Chances are if you do something about it, you'll end up in contact with the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology—that is, if the "wolf", oil well or termites are difficult to identify.

Modern museums aren't just old-style drafty rooms with dusty stuffed birds and glass cases filled with ancient objects. The present Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto never was musty, dusty and uninspiring. It was built to be a spacious showcase and a definite something more.

The public sees only the showcase. Last year 198,081 persons browsed through the long galleries and admired the handsomely mounted specimens; 41,882 adults in groups and 58,669 school children in classes made conducted tours.

But behind this educating-the-public front is the Museum's other function—research. And as the museum now forms a part of the federated University of Toronto, naturally this aspect of its work receives the most attention. In fact, of the 24 staff members, only three are engaged on the gallery work open to the public; the rest do research and teach University classes.

Perhaps one of the Museum's most important jobs is the identification and knowledge of mammals, birds and fish, especially their distribution in Canada. The Museum now has the largest collection of fishes and birds in Canada: over 80,000 bird specimens, with every family of bird represented and 16,000 catalogued lots of fish, with anywhere from 4 to 100 specimens in each lot. (Necessary because variation is so terrific; the lunge has some 50 recorded variations.) And their mammal collection is one of the largest in Canada.

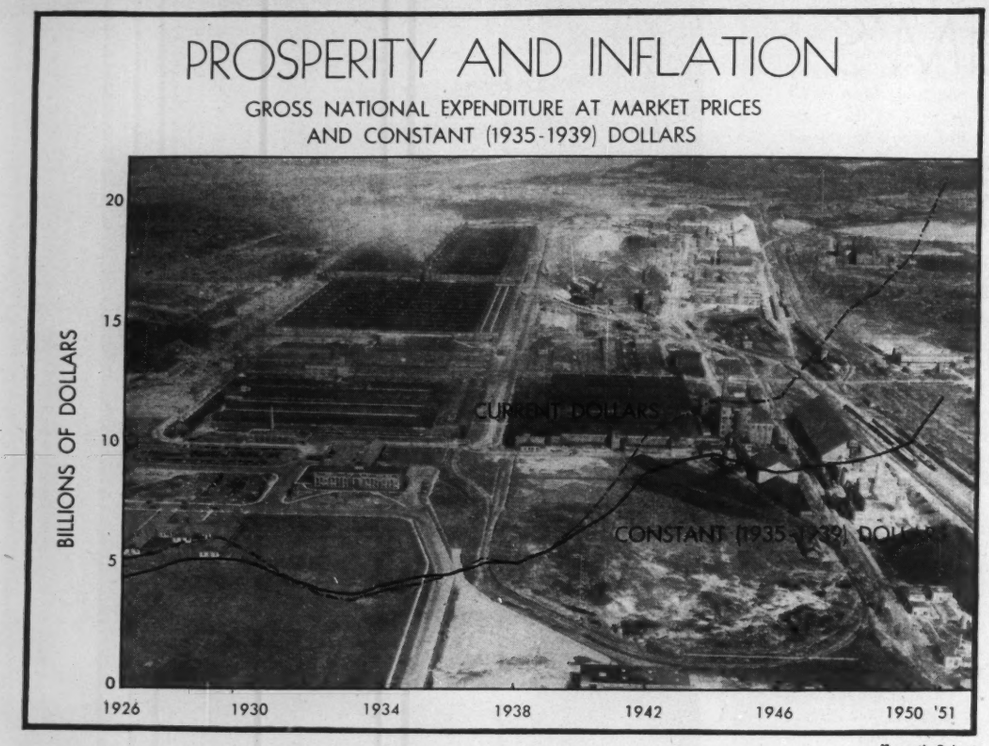
With such a collection it is easy to see that the Museum has basic comparative material for wide research. A case in point: as the Universities of BC

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

CHATTING: Dr. Madeleine Fritz, Curator, and Levi Sternberg, Associate Curator, Palaeontology.

EXAMINING mink: Dr. R. L. Peterson, Curator of Mammalogy, with bison skeleton in background.

ARTIST E. B. S. Logier (left) and Dr. W. B. Scott, Curator of Ichthyology, examine sketch and fish.



—Kenneth Roberts

PERSPECTIVE ON CANADIAN PROSPERITY

by Michael Barkway

"EXPORTS REACH NEW RECORD."

"NATIONAL PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH."

"PERSONAL INCOMES HIGHEST EVER."

SO THE HEADLINES run on. Everything in Canada is bigger and better than ever before. Everything sets a new record. Consequently the records have become tedious, and we've mostly grown a little suspicious of them.

Since everything in Canada costs more than it did a few years ago, you'd expect records. We would still be setting records in dollar terms even if we were really standing still.

But thanks to recent studies by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Trade and Commerce,* it is now possible to look at Canada's growth without using billion-dollar figures and without confusing mere price rises with real increase in output.

The key measurement is what the economists call the "gross national product." It's the total value of all the goods and services produced in this country. Or you can switch it the other way round and call it "gross national expenditure." The two must be the same: the first measures what we produce, the second what we do with it.

The chart on this page shows the increase in national product and expenditure since 1926. Just for interest the top line shows the increase in current dollar terms. But the real physical increase is shown by the bottom line, which judges progress by the constant value of what the dollar was worth between 1935 and '39.

In most ways, 1928 was the peak of Canada's last period of great growth. Since then we have almost doubled our actual physical output. The rise from 1928 to 1950 was 91 per cent.

The question is, what are we doing with the increased output? Here's the answer:—

Governments (federal, provincial and municipal) are spending 2½ times as much as they did in 1928. (This is real spending, not just inflated-dollar spending.)

Canadians are getting 93 per cent more for personal expenditures.

The country is ploughing back into capital developments and improvements 65 per cent more.

Our foreign trade is running 45 per cent higher.

All this is in real terms, not current dollar terms: that's to say the price changes have been taken out of the calculation.

Look first at what we spend on ourselves. Total personal expenditure is up by 93 per cent, but it has to be divided among more people. The population of Canada has grown by about 40 per cent. Therefore the average income coming to each one of us (man, woman and child) was only 38 per cent higher in 1950 than it was in 1928. And 1951 showed no change compared with 1950. Nearly two-fifths—38 per cent—is therefore the measure of the improvement in our physical standard of living.

During the same period, hours of work declined, on the average, from 50 hours a week to 43 hours. But in spite of that, the production of each worker has been increasing by about one per cent per year averaged over the period.

With total personal expenditure almost double what it was, there are some interesting changes in what happens to it.

To begin with, taxes take a bigger slice. In 1928 direct personal taxes (income tax is by far the most important) took 1.3 per cent of personal incomes. In 1950 they took 5.5 per cent and it must have been higher in 1951.

What is left after taxes is disposable income—what you can spend or save, as you like. The level of saving was running about the same in the good postwar years as it had in the good years of the late twenties—until last year when it shot up. But we weren't spending our money on quite the same things.

We spent almost exactly the same proportion on food—one quarter. We spent the same proportion on personal and medical care—both before and after death (funeral expenses are included in this item). We spent much the same on clothes; but considerably less on shelter. Landlords have a real case.

The things we spent more on were tobacco (up 1 per cent), alcoholic drinks (up 1½ per cent), and transportation. The rise in transportation is because so many people now run their own cars. The rise in drink and tobacco you may diagnose as you will.

BUT TAKING IT by and large Canadians have not grabbed off for personal luxury much more than their fair share of the increased amount they have been producing. Personal expenditures were up 93 per cent compared with a rise in total production of 91 per cent: fair enough.

Governments were greedier. Or perhaps it would be fairer to say that our ideas of what we want governments to do have grown faster than our ideas of what we should spend ourselves. Or perhaps it's merely that we haven't always realized that we all pay for what governments do.

Between 1928 and 1950, total output did not quite double itself. Government expenditures increased 2½ times. But this is a case where the two years make a misleading comparison. You might suppose that the rise in government expenditures was just of recent years. It wasn't. In 1930 governments used a little more of the national output than they did in 1950. In 1933 they used a little more than in 1951.

Here are rough figures: government expenditures in 1928 were less than 10 per cent of gross national

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

*DBS *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-50.*

Private and Public Investment in Canada by Dr. O. J. Firestone, economic adviser to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

HOME ECONOMICS— THE NEW KEY to TOP-DRAWER CAREERS

by Helen Gagen

—Edmonton Journal

CAROLINE JUDSON, with Alberta government agriculture dept., helps plan farmhouse kitchens.

SOME ECONOMISTS SAY there are two reasons why there aren't more of them. Many young women believe that the home economist's only bailiwick is the diet or restaurant kitchen and, if they think their talents are not suited to either, decide against the profession. And the lad with the bow and arrow—who knows a ready-made homemaker when he spots one—is as partial to home-economics graduates as he is to airline hostesses.

The profession of home economics offers more leeway for individual talents than perhaps any other profession open to Canadian women. Yet shortage of home economists in Canada is on the minds of a lot of people. Industry and business has need for more of these young women and, it is claimed, demand so far exceeds supply that for many years to come there will be no dearth of well-paid jobs for home economists.

What are home economists, anyway? And do they really cook? That's a question that is regularly asked of the more than 700 women who are members of the Canadian Home Economics Association today.

Yes, home economists do cook—competently, and with imagination. But to most of them, cooking is a pleasant hobby, indulged in after office hours. The home economist's working day is more often spent in very different activities related to food and nutrition . . . or to home economics in its wider sense, including home management, interior decorating, study of textiles and their use for clothing and in the home.

ACTUALLY, to the girl trained in home economics, there is a wide choice of careers—including some of the most fascinating in Canada today. Teaching claims a large number of those who graduate. So also, do positions of administrative, educational and research nature in welfare organizations. But such positions don't begin to cover the entire field. The Canadian Home Economics Association numbers among its members home economists in journalism, promotional and educational work—lecturers, teachers, executives, publicity and advertising women, directors of home service departments, heads of departments in universities.

For instance, a combination of promotional and educational work engages the interest of Alice Grant of Montreal. Miss Grant majored in textiles, and after lecturing at the University of Toronto Household Science Department, joined the educational department of Canadian Spool Cotton in Montreal. She prepares bulletins on sewing and needlework for distribution to schools, colleges, and women's groups. Her work takes her from coast to coast for meetings with groups of leaders interested in sewing and needlework.

The work of Jean Trenholme of Canada Packers Limited also combines promotion and education. As director of Canada Packers' Home Service Department, Miss Trenholme supervises the activities of a staff that grows, at the time of fairs and exhibitions, to as many as a dozen. Miss Trenholme and her staff conduct cooking schools, test the firm's products and recipes used in advertising and booklets, answer consumer questions, and prepare food for photography, for advertising and promotional purposes.

HELEN GAGEN *is Home Economist on the staff of a well-known Canadian advertising agency.*

—Winnipeg Free Press

TWO THOUSAND PATIENTS' MEALS, 90 chefs and helpers, are responsibility of Kathleen Jones, director dietary services at Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg. In her busy office with Harry Mooney, chef; Elizabeth Gemmill, Molly Ritchie, Robin King. Sixteen years ago the staff consisted of two dietitians, one a helper.

SIMILAR to Miss Trenholme's work is that of Marjorie Ellis of Swift Canadian Company, and of Norma Trickey and Greta Weiner of Maple Leaf Milling Company.

Opportunities with manufacturers of household equipment are also increasing in number and kind—and as more competent home economists become available, this field will undoubtedly grow.

Pat Ellison does testing, makes consumer contacts, and runs cooking schools for Frigidaire Products of Canada Limited. Under Elaine Collett, Greta Fortier handles a similar household science department for Moffats Limited.

Marjorie Chandler for Consumers' Gas Company and Edithemma Dighton of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario run the same type of department—and in addition, Mrs. Dighton does editorial work for her firm. Jean Mutch is Director of Home Economics for the British Columbia Power Commission; Miss L. L. Glennie is in charge of Home Service for the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Duties vary with the needs of the firm.

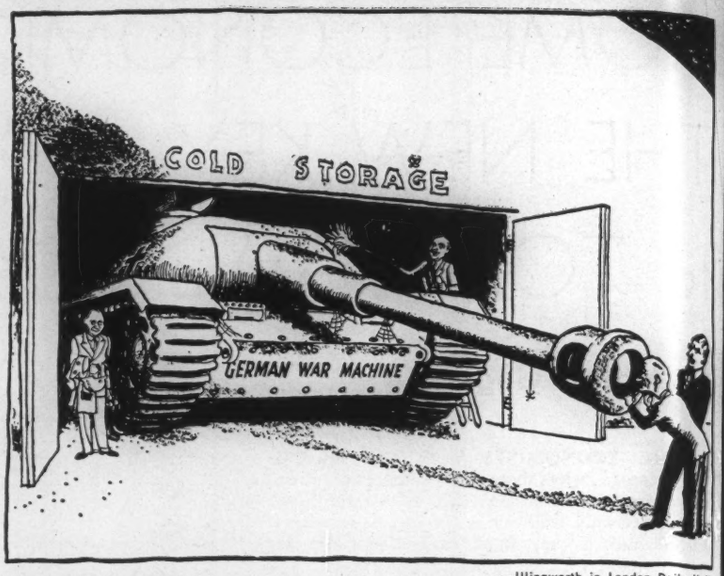
Mary-Louise Bertois of Canadian Westinghouse

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

THE WORLD TODAY

SOVIET GAME IN GERMANY

by Willson Woodside



—Illingworth in London Daily Mail

THIS IS THE PROSPECT which brought new Soviet proposal: To forestall integration of West Germany in NATO Soviets now offer peace treaty which would leave Germany neutral, with her own army, and free to trade with the East.

ANY IDEA on this side of the Atlantic that the results of the Lisbon Conference were exaggerated ought to be set at rest by the Soviet reaction. It is undoubtedly as a direct outcome of the Lisbon decisions on ending the occupation of Western Germany and bringing her into the North Atlantic defence system that the Soviets have made their new and strongest bid yet for a German treaty. If they are prepared to go through with what they propose and pay the price of giving up full control of Eastern Germany, they could blow our plans for Western defence sky-high.

That is, of course, why they have made the proposal and why they have made it now. It is a case of "Don't shoot till you see the whites of their eyes." The same paper which carried the first obscure announcement of the Soviet note carries a big story on the probable signing of our own provisional "peace contract" with Western Germany within two months. A few days later this was shortened to six weeks, by which time the European Defence Community treaty would also be signed and ratified by the German and other West European parliaments. The two go together, and the Soviets have let fly at them with both barrels. For if we begin new discussions on a German treaty, we cannot conclude our own separate peace contract, and the Paris and Bonn Assemblies will mark time on the European Army plan.

THIS AIM on the part of the Soviets was at once evident to the Western governments. Neverthless consideration of the actual terms of their note left a deepening impression of something more than the customary propaganda play. There was no accompanying vituperation of the West. There was for the first time a proposal that a reunited Germany should have its own armed forces and arms industry. There was a suggestion that an all-German government should be established as soon as a Big Four Conference could lay the basis for it, and before the peace treaty was formulated. And there was the unusual, almost unique, expression of willingness to consider "other proposals."

All this doesn't necessarily mean that we will want to buy their goods; but it does rather look as though they were seriously trying to sell them, for once. Chancellor Adenauer took the Soviet bid to mean "certain progress" confirming the view he has expressed all along that the way to bring the Soviets to reasonable talks is to continue to unify and rearm the West.

Stalin once said, himself, that "an obliging bear is more dangerous than an enemy." We can be absolutely sure that the Soviet proposal is aimed at weakening our position. At the very least they hope that discussion of it will upset and delay our program for bringing Western Germany into the Atlantic defence plans. If their proposal were pursued part-way it would mean a shift from the present form of occupation of Germany to an "Austrian" pattern — which I fancy they much desire. And if a German settlement were actually negotiated, the Soviets could always stall on its fulfilment, as they are to remain in occupation for a year.

Look over this Soviet proposal carefully. It goes far beyond anything they ever suggested before. Gone is all demand for reparations, for control of the Ruhr, for a veto over the policies of an all-German Government. At the cost of alarming the Poles, the Czechs and the French (Communist as well as non-Communist) it offers a reunified Germany "independence" and control of its own armed forces and arms industry. This is not only an appeal to the intensely strong feeling for unity among Germans in both Eastern and Western Zones, but a bid to German industrialists who see their future in trade with under-developed Eastern Europe and to those politicians and soldiers of the "Eastern school" who, ever since Bismarck's day, have looked to an alliance with Russia.

—International

GERMAN "RED DEAN"? Pastor Niemoeller goes to Moscow to promote reunion of East and West Germany. Courageous, but never very bright in politics, he is obsessed with need to restore Protestant majority in Germany, above all.

It is very hard to believe that the Soviets actually are willing to see the Germans set up their own independent armed forces. Soviet fears of the inimical outside world have been over-sold by fellow-travellers to excuse Moscow's aggressions. But one fear is certainly real to Russians: the fear of an armed, powerful Germany, the enemy which has twice overrun a large part of Russia within a generation. The Soviets may feel it necessary to offer the Germans arms, to outbid our proposals for their security. But they would surely stall on actually permitting such independent German forces.

What they really hope to get out of this new peace treaty bid, I think, is a shift from the present occupation regime in Germany to one on the Austrian pattern. To get this they would have to give up full control of East Germany as a satellite state. But they would in return make an end to the freedom of action of the West German state, and the Adenauer policies of integrating with Western Europe and ultimately joining the Atlantic Pact.

It is widely accepted that the Soviets would "never" agree to free elections in East Germany, and without free elections we certainly will not agree to the formation of an all-German Government. I am not sure that the Soviets are unready to pay this necessary price. True, Moscow Radio denounces the UN Commission for Free Elections in Germany; but the Soviets have never actually said that they would not permit it to operate in East Germany.

I WOULD EXPECT the Soviets to try hard for a new central government drawn from the present Bonn parliament and East Zone People's Chamber, in the ratio suggested by East Zone leaders last fall, two-to-one. (Up until then, they had always insisted on 50-50 membership, East and West.) In this way the Soviets would be sure of a powerful Communist representation in the Bundestag; and in the same way they would also try to secure a coalition government including Communists.

They can't get such a deal. We won't accept it; and the Bonn parliament showed last fall that it won't accept it, when it countered by drawing up its own electoral law for all-German elections. Even the Social-Democrats, who have called on the Adenauer Government to negotiate on the Soviet proposal, asserting that "unification of Germany in freedom and by peaceful means is the most urgent demand of the whole German nation", will insist on free elections.

The Soviets must know this, and if this new approach means anything

at all they must realize that they will have to give way on free elections. Only, of course, they will try to do some horse-trading before giving in.

Even free elections are made slightly attractive to the Soviets by the prospect that they might oust Adenauer and his internationalist policies, and bring in Schumacher and his Social Democrats. The Soviets probably hate the Social-Democrats more than the German conservatives, if the truth were told. But they must like Schumacher's ultra-nationalist opposition to all schemes for integrating Germany with the West, and the general Social-Democrat opposition to rearmament expenditure, service in a new army, building up a new officers' corps, and anything "militarist."

WHETHER a free election produced a new Adenauer cabinet or a narrow Social-Democrat majority, it would sit in Berlin, in an island in the midst of the Soviet occupation zone, and would be committed to a policy of neutrality. If they got that much, the Soviets could then take their time over the treaty and stall over withdrawing their occupation forces, to see how things worked out. As Vishinsky once put it so revealingly to a Frenchman who pointed out inconsistencies in Russian policy towards Germany: *"We Russians never operate on fixed plans; we take test borings."*

If, as may be assumed, these implications are perfectly well understood in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn, why should we go into the Soviet proposals and perhaps become involved in another Panmunjom marathon? We have to go into them, because we are committed to explore every possible avenue of peace, because of the intense craving for reunification of their country among the Germans, because of the desire of the French to find some way out of the East-West deadlock through negotiation.

We have to explore the Soviet proposals because our whole rearmament and NATO policy is based on the idea that when we build up impressive strength the Soviets will be ready to make some kind of a settlement. But I find it hard to believe we have such strength already.

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FILMS

CLOAK & DAGGER

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"FIVE FINGERS" opens in the British House of Commons, with an indignant Parliamentarian demanding to know whether L. C. Moyzisch's "Operation Cicero," an account of espionage in Ankara during the War, can be taken as authentic. He is told that Herr Moyzisch's story is in fact accurate, and that any such regrettable oversight won't be allowed to occur again. This helps to substantiate the events in "Five Fingers," but it *does* leave one a little shaken about the quality of the British Intelligence Service.

"Operation Cicero" was the name given by the German Intelligence Office to the work of a free-lance spy during World War II. "Cicero" was a brilliant opportunist who wanted only to be paid for his services, exorbitantly, and in pounds sterling. He was in fact something quite novel in espionage circles — an international private eye, dedicated to nobody's interest but his own.

Since he was the trusted gentleman's gentleman of the British Ambassador at Ankara, and had the combination of His Excellency's private safe at his finger-tips, he was in a fine position to do business. His resourcefulness and effrontery were unlimited, and he might never have been trapped at all if a Turkish cleaning woman hadn't turned up with her vacuum cleaner, after the habit of cleaning women the world over, at exactly the wrong moment. Even when identified and encircled he still managed to clean up a final £100,000 for the British plans for the invasion of Normandy.

His story, titled "Five Fingers" was directed for the screen by Joseph Manciewicz, and has a look of disturbing plausibility. James Mason is cast as the ambitious valet, with Danielle Darrieux as the Polish Countess who works along with him. Both behave with the craftiness and aplomb common to movie-characters in their situation, and, for all I know, to actual espionage operators and their lovely co-conspirators. In the end "Cicero" makes monkeys not only of the British and German Intelligence services, but, I'm afraid, of the audiences as well, since it is impossible not to hope he will escape somehow to live out his dream; which is to dine, remote from politics, in a white dinner jacket on a private balcony overlooking Rio de Janeiro.

Just how true the story of "Five Fingers" is I have no way of knowing. But it looks fairly credible, and at this distance from the events, makes shrewd and lively entertainment.

MOST OF "FIVE FINGERS" was photographed in Ankara and Istambul, and the setting is a considerable aid to authenticity. A great deal of "Appointment with Venus" was filmed in the Channel Islands, but in this case the documentary background, though picturesque, adds little credibility to an essentially preposterous story.

—20th Century-Fox

"FIVE FINGERS"

Venus is a pure-bred cow, with a pedigree as old as the seigneurie of the Channel Island she graces. When the Germans, under George Couloris, capture the Island, it becomes the business of the British, under David Niven, to get Venus back. Venus, however, is about to become a mother, and so is in no shape to go Channel-cruising in a British submarine. To complicate things further, the German Commandant, a great animal lover, has already discovered her and wants her for the Reich.

This is the sort of situation which the British studios usually develop along the lines of ingenious and often outrageous comedy. In this case, however, they have treated it more or less seriously as cloak-and-dagger romance and the abduction of Venus is handled almost as melodramatically as though she were a member of the Royal Family. The film has some mildly exciting sequences, but only fanatical students of animal husbandry are likely to feel breathless about the outcome. Fortunately David Niven is fairly easygoing in his cowboy-Scarlet Pimpernel role and Glynis Johns, who assists in the raid, is pleasant to watch.

"THE GREATEST Show on Earth" combines the exuberant talents of Cecil B. de Mille and Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey. It takes almost two hours and a half to pass and includes probably the largest number of lions, tigers, elephants, seals, freaks, clowns, performing dogs and broken hearts, ever assembled.

Naturally Mr. de Mille wouldn't be satisfied with anything less than a three-ring romance played right out in front of the audience. The love-affairs are far too complicated to go into here, and before they can be resolved, Mr. de Mille brings on a train-wreck, a roundup of escaping lions and tigers, and a blood transfusion, performed out-doors by an unfrocked surgeon (James Stewart) who has been masquerading as a circus clown. From the de Mille point of view, you can't afford to leave out *anything*.

The cast includes, in addition to James Stewart, Betty Hutton, Cornel Wilde, and Gloria Graham. They all, particularly Miss Hutton, seemed to be having a wonderful time.

CANADA BUILDS

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By JOHN CAULFIELD SMITH, M.R.A.I.C.

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OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

of any taxes that have actually been collected and paid into the Queen's Park Treasury it is still true that Ontario has lost. Though, thanks to the amazing buoyancy of last year's revenues, it has not lost nearly as much as it might have, nor as much as it would have if Frost's estimates of last year had been more nearly accurate.

U. S. Pays for Metals

BRITAIN is, after all, getting some Canadian metals free. The Canadian Government having firmly decided earlier this year that it would not give away raw materials to anyone, the U.S. Government is now paying for some limited quantities of Canadian metals for Britain. The sums so far authorized are $44 million for Canadian aluminum and $14 million for Canadian copper. They come out of the $300 million granted to Britain out of U.S. defence-aid funds, and they represent the first payments from that grant which will give any relief to the British dollar position.

The British had hoped to be allowed to finance their wheat purchases out of the U.S. grant, but this money is strictly earmarked for military aid. Aluminum and copper are justified as straight defence needs. It is possible—and the British hope—that an extension of the same principle will allow them to pay for more strategic metals out of the U.S. grant.

The provision of U.S. funds will not —on the first instalment anyway —cover more than a small fraction of Britain's purchases of Canadian metals. Nor does it mean an increase in British orders. It simply means that Britain is being allowed to use some of the U.S. military aid funds to pay for materials needed for the defence program. The dollar drain is therefore being reduced by that amount. Ever since the $300 million grant was agreed in February the British have been telling the Americans that "he helps twice who helps quickly". This grant for purchases from Canada was the very first way they could agree for getting some of the dollars into British hands immediately.

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FUNNY MEN PAIN US

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

"They had to get a plumber, remember?" (*Jokers collapse with hilarity.*)

Trapped, the uninitiated listener, feeling pretty foolish, must grin along with the gag. At a party, amusement is the lesser part of laughter. An accomplished party-goer's two laughs—his sociable laugh and his amused laugh—cannot be told apart. This is one department in which I, for one, am a bit weak. My sociable laugh has become an unconvincing "Heh, heh, heh," often accompanied by a furtive look for the nearest exit. I am going to have to practise the spontaneity in my laughter before I can become a really great listener.

Any listener gets a brisk workout with the largest species of party humorist—the *off-color-artist*. The off-color-artist doesn't come into his own until late in the evening. The first couple of hours he stands around waiting for the party to reach that heat of conviviality that will melt any awkward reception of the *risqué*.

Once the dirty stories start, the experienced raconteur always remains slightly behind the pace-setter in the hurdle-race to ribaldry. He lets somebody else go home bearing the stigma of being a dirty old man. He knows the whole spectrum of off-color yarns, and can match the mood of the moment.

He also doesn't waste his laughter on other people's jokes. The few seconds of laughing following somebody else's story could lose him the chance to get in with his own. On the other hand, the conclusion of his own joke he greets with those infectious chuckles that are such a help to people who didn't get it.

The opposite technique is employed by the *dry humorist*, who gives no inkling, by look or sound, whether or not he thinks what he is saying is funny. He can't lose.

The *wet humorist*, an exuberant type that sprays as he goes, wins his response by sheer weight of spit. He *can* lose.

THESE varieties of party humorists comprise only some of the more common North American species. Most parties depend on them for life.

As for the professional humorist, he is usually a total loss at a party. I once attended a party whose guests were the dozen top radio comedy writers in London. At the height of the party they still looked like a group of relatives assembled to hear read the will of somebody known to have no money. The host finally had to play records.

But, as I said, there's always a market for a good listener. So if you'll excuse me, I'll limber up my sociable laugh, just in case.

MUSEUM'S BUSINESS: TERMITES TO TIGERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

and McGill are the only other places where ichthyology (fish) is taught, the Museum plays a major part in the training of students in fisheries research.

The insect collection, too, is enormous: The 80 to 90 thousand known species of Ontario insect—as well as thousands from all over the world. Here's where your termites come in. If they aren't easily recognizable, send some specimens to the Museum. They'll match them up. Once you know what's eating your house, you can get rid of them. Last year the Museum was called in by a tobacco company to determine what sort of beetle had destroyed $15,000 worth of stored cigarettes.

And hundreds of houseowners every year send insect pests to the Museum for identification and suggested means of control.

Now that oil well. Here we dip into invertebrate (animals without backbones) palaeontology (study of extinct organized beings.) Scientists aren't sure whether oil is a product of extinct organized beings (fossils) but by examining the fossils found at various depths, they can determine whether the area is similar to other areas where oil has been found.

These, of course, are the commercial results, and regarded as a side issue by true scientists. What staff-members stress is the part played by the Museum in the all-over life of the country. In their laboratory cabinets and jars, they have thousands of specimens for comparison; in their research projects, they have gathered material on the habits, habitation and classification of Canada's mammal, bird and fish and insect life. They have issued leaflets, books and other written material that is used in schools and by other scientists. Their students are to be found in many Government Departments involved in the study of the animal life.

In E. B. S. Logier the Museum possesses the only herpetologist (zoology of reptiles) in Canada. He knows everything there is to know about frogs, for example. And Dr. E. M. Walker, Honorary Curator of Entomology, is a world authority on dragon flies.

But it wasn't all these scientific facts that Dr. Fred A. Urquhart was most recently excited about. That was old stuff.

Actually what he was still quietly glowing over was the fact the Museum is now no longer in two distinct parts—(1) zoology and (2) palaeontology—but is combined. To the scientists the fact is practically revolutionary. You see, until now palaeontology was regarded as belonging to geology. In other words, the study of fossilized remains of animals was considered as part of the study of rocks. Now palaeontology is to be part of the study of zoology. The fossilized animals have returned to the animal kingdom. I don't suppose it will affect our lives one way or the other—but it certainly has given plenty of scientific excitement to the Canadian scientific world.

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What's Ahead in the Cold War?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

sion to risk a conflict over minor gains which in any case, if things went well, might fall to them later without a struggle.

The trouble was, things did not go well. The assumptions on which Russia based her aggressive policies were falsified by the repercussions of those policies themselves. Instead of returning to isolation, the U.S. embarked on a determined effort to check Russian expansion. Support to Turkey and active aid to Greece were followed by the critical decision, embodied in the Stuttgart speech of Mr. Byrnes in 1946, to remain in occupation of Germany until a stable settlement had been reached. The Marshall Plan, followed by the rearmament program, choked off whatever prospects there might have been of a postwar economic slump.

Instead of having to deal with a disunited Europe and a self-absorbed America, economically disrupted and militarily impotent, Russia faced a Europe that was on the road to economic stability, a Germany whose western zones were politically and economically united and garrisoned by Allied forces, and a defensive coalition whose growing strength was given fresh vigor by the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

THE FURY with which the Russians attacked each successive step by the Western Powers gave evidence of how alarmed and disconcerted they were at seeing their most confident calculations go awry. And the attack did not stop with words. While the progress of Allied consolidation was still incomplete, the Russians set out to test the firmness of the resolution behind it by a symbolic challenge at a highly vulnerable point.

Looked at in the perspective of the past three years, the Berlin blockade stands out with increasing significance as the point at which the Russians pushed the risk of armed conflict closest to the limit. Even so, perhaps the risk was less absolute than it appeared at the time. It may be that if an armored column had been pushed through to Berlin, as was suggested at one stage, the Russians would have yielded before it. But no one can be sure even now, and certainly the deliberate intention of the Russians was to confront the Western Powers with a situation in which they must decide either to fight or withdraw. It was the magnificent technical achievement of the airlift, accompanied by a resolute policy that was a remarkable combination of patience and firmness, that rescued the Allies from this dilemma.

Of all Russia's postwar failures, this, their most dangerous venture, was one of the most profound in its influence on the future course of events.

Berlin is the one case where Russia confronted the Allies directly with a move that held all the possibilities of war. Korea is an example of a more characteristic technique—the exploitation of the satellites as

—Shanks in Buffalo Evening News

"IT'S AN UNDERGROUND PLOT against me!" Incident in the cold war when U.S. offered support for anti-Soviet elements.

tools for the extension of Russian power. It is a technique which, while full of dangers for the west, is far less risky from the Russian point of view. In particular, it offers the prospect of cheap gains while leaving Russia's own hands largely free. If a satellite adventure succeeds, Russia can step in and take advantage of it; if it fails, the satellite suffers the consequences and Russia remains uninvolved.

Even so, it is becoming clear that this policy has real disadvantages. The outbreak of war in Korea led not only to an unexpected resistance by the west, but to a formidable increase in the speed and scale of western rearmament. Russia may not have been directly involved in Korea, but the salient result of Korea was an addition to the balance of forces primarily opposed to Russia. The curious and inconclusive manoeuvres of the Russians over the question of a Korean armistice suggest at the very least a realization that Korea represents a losing game and the Russians would be well out of it.

YET WHILE RUSSIA may try to bring an end to a situation that has proved to be more embarrassing than profitable, it would be much harder for her to reconcile herself to any general modification of her basic policies. For prestige reasons alone it would be a serious thing to throw over a line of conduct that has been maintained so stubbornly and a claim to infallibility that has been asserted so vehemently. Doubts might begin to creep into the minds of the satellites.

On specific issues the consequences could be equally serious. An outstanding example is the case of Germany. Here is the focal issue between the eastern and western groups. Both profess to be in favor of German unity. But no one really believes that a unified Germany would stand passive and harmless between the two contending sides. She would make use of her reviving strength by exploiting her position in the balance against each other.

Neither Russia nor the democracies could afford to make concessions which might deliver Germany to an adversary. A workable compromise will only be possible if the underlying

antagonism is replaced by an adequate basis of mutual confidence and cooperation.

If all this were purely a matter of power rivalry, the outlook would be bleak indeed. But power, as always, has to be equated with interest. Whether Russia will use armed force to gain her ends in the Balkans or the Middle East or Germany depends on how important those ends are to her in relation to the risks; whether the democracies would resist in those areas would be determined by the degree to which their interest and their strength might coincide.

IF RUSSIA is reluctant to strike and unwilling to retreat, the probabilities favor a continuance of the present state of tension and hostility, with localized probings by the satellites under Russian encouragement wherever a promising soft spot seems to present itself. That state of affairs might well result from a bankruptcy of policy which recognizes existing failure but has no alternative in view.

It is by no means without its risks. The satellites might weary of being used as expendable pawns. The Russian people themselves might get tired of the sustained strain. What is still more serious, the patience of the democracies would almost certainly wear thin, and some provocation that was minor in itself could prove the last straw that would precipitate a decision to end matters once and for all.

Yet there are other and less gloomy possibilities. Under the cover of its present unsatisfactory policy, Russia might conceivably move into a period of transition that would save face and at the same time bring a gradual relaxation of the present strains. This is the kind of possibility that motivated Mr. Eden's suggestion that a way to agreement should be sought by dealing with limited and specific subjects rather than through an overall settlement of basic issues. The idea has so far evoked little response, but it is nonetheless the most hopeful approach in view of Russia's very evident groping for some way out of the blind alley into which she has worked herself.

In any case, something along this line offers almost the only alternative to a rigid antagonism whose implications are ultimately a settlement by force. Barring an internal catastrophe, Russia is not going to surrender unconditionally. The democracies, steadily growing in strength, are unlikely to draw back before a new Russian challenge to their vital interests.

All that remains is compromise. The opportunity for compromise still has to be created, but that is one of the main reasons why the democracies have embarked on rearmament. Strength is the foundation not only of security, but of the prospects for peaceful settlement; and if and when those prospects emerge, the patience that should go with our firmness may at last reap its reward.

—

BRAIN-TEASER

PUTTING ON AN ACT

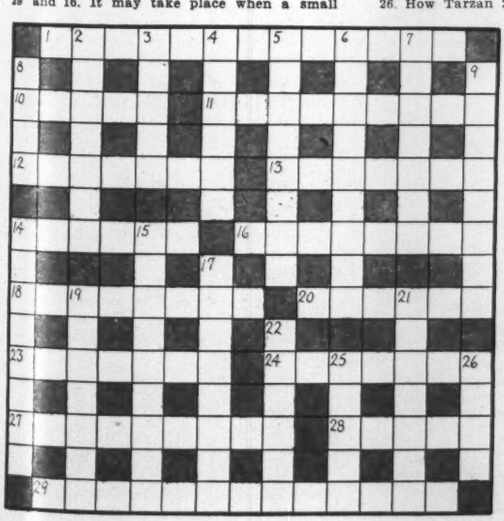
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 14 down. During which 29s stand the test, finally. (8,5,8)
10. Re tax not included in admission. (5)
11. Revue is, of all things, enough to make a prior pout. (3-6)
12. Lots get these views. (7)
13. Applause is to one's acting ability. (7)
14. Reception 2's premier did not get from voters. (6)
16. See 29.
18. This creature's habitat is a drain on him, no doubt. (5, 3)
20. Does he keep away from hotel keepers now a change has taken place? (6)
23. I'm taking it first, having dined. (7)
24. Where audiences do a turn, for a change. (7)
27. By which Disney characters come to life. (9)
28. Touchstone had to. (5)
29. and 16. It may take place when a small playhouse rocks with laughter. (6,7,8)

DOWN

2. Seat of two capitals. (7)
3. How Capt. Kidd felt when he lost his head? (5)
4. Emily might think it a breach of etiquette to present herself thus. (6)
5. Nodding, aunt goes around with it on. (8)
6. The moon rises in space. (9)
7. The audience here is intent, by the sound of it. (7)
8. Does playing in these make actors cliquey? (4)
9. Stage 16 in the 29 is under his control. (8)
14. See 1.
15. Grant tame her? No, Petruchio! (9)
17. An ornamental pot with contour. (8)
19. Where grass skirts are beached? (7)
21. Spring feeling without spring. (7)
22. Toast for Fridolin? (6)
25. Half-a-crown, but worth more? (5)
26. How Tarzan 23s? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Byrd
4. Pete
6. Flock
10. Bleary
11. Shopping
12. Contention
13. Iron
14. Beef
15. Tanagers
17. Differed
19. Hops
22. Idea
23. Round robin
25. Bethesda
26. Meekly
27. Ferry
28. Hens
29. Bird

DOWN

2. Yellow
3. Draftee
4. Flying fortress
5. Tosti
7. Lapwing
8. Contours
9. Down in the dumps
15. Ted
16. Bird's-eye
18. Feather
20. Proverb
21. Killer
24. Usage

(303)

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BUSINESS

BIGGEST LOG DRIVE AHEAD

by Michael Young

See Cover

PULP AND PAPER is an old-timer in the Canadian economic picture. For years it was given as a statistic along with wheat and nickel pointing up Canada's importance in world trade. Since the war, however, the Canadian economy has been highballing along in so many fields that the old-timer, having to share the spotlight, seems to have diminished in relative importance. Aluminum, titanium and other base metals, chemicals, other manufacturing, oil and iron ore have all demanded and received an ever-increasing amount of national attention.

Lost in the shuffle, perhaps, is the fact that the Canadian pulp and paper industry—measured by any test you may select, according to R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association—still holds the leading place in Canadian industry.

Pulp and paper is first in employment in Canada, first in total wages paid, first in export values and in total value of production, and first in the amount of capital invested. Considering the rate at which other Canadian industries have been developing, growth and development of the pulp and paper industry since the war has obviously had to be little short of tremendous to have maintained its leading position by so many criteria.

And it looks as if this trend will continue. Investment and expansion plans of firms in the pulp and paper business in Canada indicate that new investment in mills and facilities will exceed $600 million between 1950 and 1955. In dollar terms, this rate of investment is 70 per cent greater than between 1946 and 1950. Taking account of price rises, this means a 35 per cent increase over the 1946-1950 period. At the present rate, the capital value of the Canadian pulp and paper industry will be about $1.75 billion by 1955. That's about 8 per cent of the total value of all the goods and services produced in Canada last year.

This kind of expansion, of course, isn't undertaken until the companies concerned have taken more than the conventional "long hard look" at the long-term demand picture. Demand for existing pulp and paper products and for pu'p and paper products yet to be developed, indicates there will be enough business to keep the expanded capacity employed.

BACK OF THE MILLS are the forests of Canada. Each year the spring rush of water brings hundreds of thousands of logs for pulp and lumber mills. This year's pulpwood harvest is estimated at 14 million cords: a record.

There are still no complete figures on wood inventories and rates of growth in Canada, but Federal Government foresters estimate a total productive forest area of 712,000 square miles of which some 484,000 square miles are classed as "accessible"—you could cover France more than twice over with the "accessible" forest area alone.

In spite of the almost insatiable world demand for Canadian newsprint (at the height of the steel shortage, France was prepared to exchange even steel for it) the relative importance of newsprint in the Canadian pulp and paper industry is declining. In 1946, about 61 per cent of Canadian tonnage was newsprint; in 1951, newsprint accounted for 56 per cent of it.

This trend is expected to continue in spite of plans for increased newsprint production. At present, expansion to increase capacity by more than 900,000 tons is underway. An increase of 1.75 million tons is in the plans if demand is great enough and general conditions seem to justify it.

Since Canada and the United States produce about 70 per cent of all the pulp made in the world outside the Iron Curtain, there seems little doubt that, for reasons of demand at least, the expansion plans now in the works will be realized.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 261

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY - FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1952 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1952. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1952

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DIVIDEND NO. 247

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1952, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th March, 1952.

U.S. BUSINESS

Polls & Production

by R. L. Hoadley

THE BIG DEBATE is on with the various political camps verbally battling it out over the probable effect of the coming presidential election on the stock market and on business.

Some contend that the nomination of General Eisenhower would restore business confidence and put up the stock market. Some others are not so sure. They cite the sharp decline of nearly 8 per cent in the London market in the two months following Winston Churchill's victory as an argument against the Republicans. Even a partial return toward "normalcy", they feel, might unsettle the nation's inflationary prop. Inflation has been the backbone of the stock market ever since its big recovery.

If it is true that General Eisenhower's election would entail some slight deflation and market decline, then the nomination and election of Senator Taft presumably would bring somewhat greater business retrenchment and a tendency towards lower prices over the short-term.

However, most businessmen are not really worried over the long-term effect of the election, no matter who wins, Republican or Democrat. Their reasoning is that neither party would risk a serious depression or a period of protracted unemployment.

A study of stock market prices during the 12 election years since 1904 shows that the market moved higher when the Republicans won. In Democrat years prices broke sharply early in the year, but were followed by a recovery that brought stock prices back to about where they were when the year opened. In the case of industrial production in election years, the indices jumped considerably in the forepart of years when the Republicans won, but were followed by a slight recession and then a big push through the balance of the year. Industrial production faltered in the early part of years when the Democrats came out on top, and then turned upward shortly after the election was over.

The historical precedent, therefore, would indicate that both the stock market and business will trend higher by the end of 1952 no matter which candidate or party wins. But a more sustained advance usually occurs in a year of Republican victory.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The second quarterly dividend of 50c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid April 29th, 1952, to all shareholders of record as of April 8th, 1952.

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After gardening—or *any* time you decide to treat your thirst—enjoy mellow, satisfying Brading's . . . it's Canadian ale at its best.

Try it . . . let its zest, tang and flavor tell you why more and more men say "I'm a Brading's man myself!"

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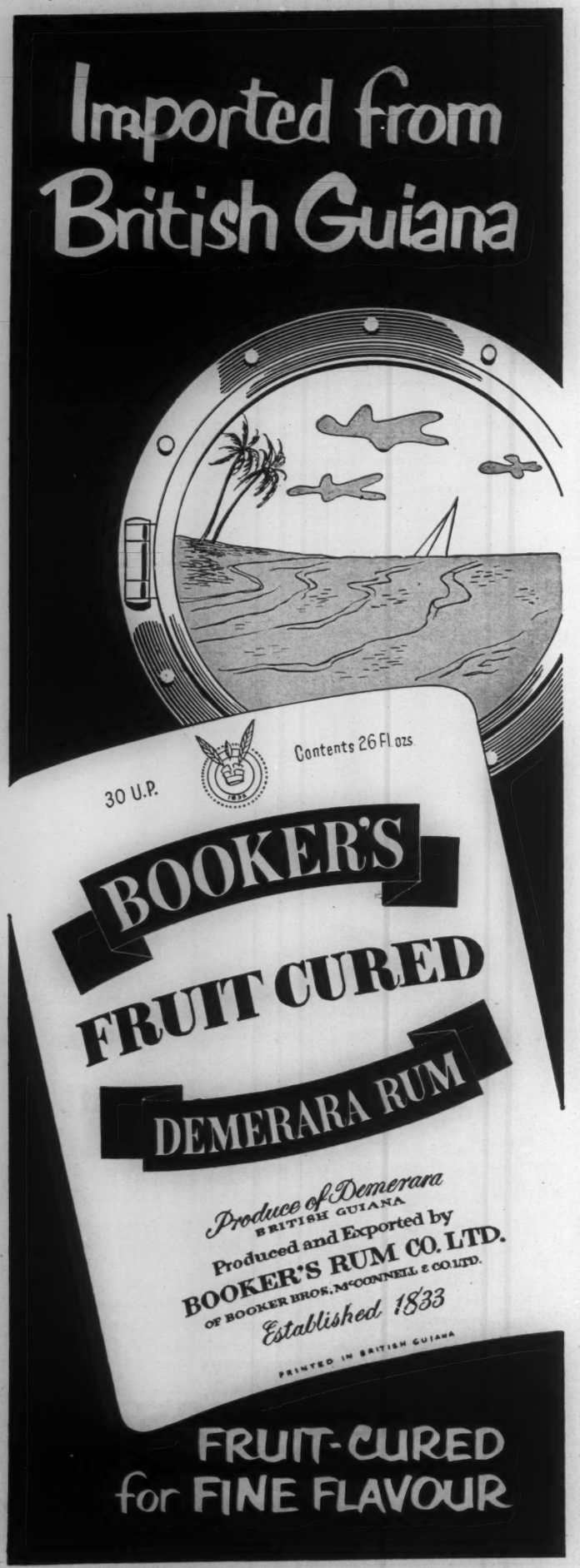

THE MARKET: ATLAS STEELS, LTD.

KEYSTONE OF AN ALLOY AGE

by George Armstrong

THE GREATEST developments in alloys have been in alloy steels. these are produced by adding varying percentages of nickel, manganese, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, etc., to ordinary carbon steels. The overall picture has been one of substantial growth. In 1939, the percentage of alloy steel production to total steel production in the U.S., was 6.0 per cent. Today the percentage is about 9 per cent. Whereas steel production has doubled in the interim, alloy steel has trebled. Its production is closely related to that of the steel industry and as such it is highly cyclical.

Companies which have concentrated in the production of specialty steels, whether tool steel, stainless steel or the low-grade bulk lines, have consequently shown a considerable fluctuation in earnings but have been steadily expanding. Typical of such companies is Atlas Steels Limited.

Canadian Atlas Steels was formed in 1925 to take over the plant and other assets of the Canadian Atlas Crucible Steel Company. The name became Atlas Steels Limited in 1938.

Operations were originally confined to the conversion and processing of imported steels into special forms. In 1931 the first electric-arc furnace was installed and the actual production of steel was commenced. Now Atlas produces tool, alloy, mining, specialty and stainless steels in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. It is the principal producer of quality alloy steels in Canada and one of the largest manufacturers of tool steels in the British Empire. The steel it produces is used in nearly every type of industrial manufacture. For the future the greatest expansion is anticipated in the stainless steel division and in alloys produced for jet aircraft engines. Atlas does not produce consumer products, but supplies steels to the industries which do produce them.

The expansion of output occasioned by demands from war industries during the second world war resulted in increases in plant capacity to six times its pre-war size. The plant, which is located at Welland, Ontario, now has a melting capacity of 200,000 tons of ingots a year.

An energetic sales effort in the immediate postwar years helped to utilize some of the excess plant capacity built up during the war years. Foreign sales increased sharply but dropped off again in 1949. In an effort to retain its skilled labor force, Atlas used its excess capacity, during these years, for the production of bulk alloy steels on which profit margins are low. The labor force was retained and Atlas has been able gradually to expand its sales of more profitable stainless steels until they constitute an important part of total production. The demand for tool and specialty steels has grown with the industrialization of Canada and exports are once again expanding. The low profit bulk steels now constitute only a minor part of total output and will gradually be discontinued.

POST-WAR EXPANSION: Canada's first mill for the hot rolling of stainless steel sheet was constructed by Atlas and began operations in September, 1950. The response of Canadian manufacturers was so encouraging that Atlas contracted for a cold-roll stainless sheet mill, scheduled for operation early this year. Current plans call for the installation of a continuous hot and cold rolling strip mill for the production of stainless steel strip and a tube mill for production of welded stainless steel tubing. Completion is expected in about two years at an estimated cost of $6 million.

FINANCING: Capital expenditures since the end of the war had, until recently, been effected completely out of earnings. In addition, by the end of 1945, Atlas had repaid in full a $17 million plant expansion loan from the Government and a special working capital loan of $7 million. It had also redeemed $425,000 of preferred stock and increased its working capital position from $874,000 at the end of 1940, to over $5 million at December 31, 1950. Recent issues of $5 million 4¾ per cent first mortgage bonds and $3 million 5 per cent convertible debentures will be used for the current expansion program, $555,478 to acquire certain land buildings and equipment from the Government which are now held by Atlas under a lease-option agreement, repayment of a $700,000 bank overdraft, and for other corporate purposes. The debentures are convertible into common stock up to December 1, 1961, at $25.00 per share. In addition to the foregoing, Atlas has outstanding 834,425 shares of no par value common.

EARNINGS: The highly volatile nature of the alloy steel industry is illustrated by the earnings record of Atlas Steels over the past ten years. Earnings increased from $601,615 in 1941 to a peak of $1,366,406 in 1943, declining sharply to $523,814 in 1944 while general production was still rising. Increased exports resulted in a marked rise to $1,623,326 in 1948 with a subsequent drop to $509,736 with the onset of the dollar shortage in 1949. Current defence programs, with their initial heavy demands for tool steel and then for alloy steel—particularly for jet aircraft—together with a high level of activity in our mining, forest and other industries, resulted in peak profits for 1951. This is estimated at about $3,350,000 or approximately $4.00 a share, compared with $1.28 in 1950 and 61c in 1949. The plant has been operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, lim-

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GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

ited only by the raw material supply. Continued heavy demand is anticipated for 1952 with gross earnings probably approximating those of 1951. Taxes and depreciation write-offs will be higher, probably reducing earnings for the year to some extent. The longer term outlook is for a considerable increase in earnings.

Despite the cyclical nature of the branch of the steel industry in which Atlas is engaged, the wider diversification of its output and its increasing ability to service the greatly expanded domestic market, should enable it to maintain earnings substantially above those of the immediate postwar years.

CONCLUSION: Quarterly dividends of 25c a share were paid from 1946 to August 1949. Payments were then suspended due to poor earnings. Dividends at the previous rate were resumed in February, 1951, and have been paid regularly since then. The stock, currently quoted about 21½ is selling just over 5 times estimated 1951 earnings and yields 4.6 per cent. Atlas is a growth company with aggressive and capable management and is concentrated in the most rapidly expanding division of the steel industry. The investor who is willing to disregard temporary fluctuations and hold the shares for a period of years, should be rewarded eventually. The convertible debentures now trading at 106 offer attraction for income and possible long-range appreciation.

PERSPECTIVE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

expenditure. In 1930 they were 14 per cent; in 1933, 15 per cent. At the war peak, in 1944, they were 42 per cent. In 1950 they were just under 13 per cent, and in 1951 just under 15—rearmament drive and all.

It also cuts us down to size to realize that in these great expansive postwar years we are still putting a smaller proportion of our production into capital development than we did in 1929. Of course the total investment program is bigger. It has also been consistently maintained over a longer period of years than in the twenties. In physical scope it's about a quarter as big again as what we were doing then. But, after all, it's resting on a much bigger base. We're still spending less per head on capital expansion than we did in 1929.

Governments (federal, provincial and municipal) have a slightly larger share of to-day's capital investment. They accounted for a quarter of the total in 1950. But business still does well over half the investment. In 1950 more of the business expansion was going into primary industries and construction than in the late '20's. Less was going into utilities and considerably less—proportionately—into manufacturing.

There has been lots of publicity about the relative decline in the importance of agriculture. It employs fewer people than manufacturing (21 per cent compared with 26 per cent) and it contributes very much less to total national income (11 per cent compared with 31 per cent). Less attention has been paid to the fact that since the war, Canadian agriculture has been carrying out the greatest mechanization program ever. It has put nearly two-thirds as much into new investment as all manufacturing industries, and more than three times as much as has gone into primary mining. Five out of every six dollars the farmers spent on capital improvements went on new equipment and machinery.

Finally, notice one thing about the foreign trade figure: Proportionately it has increased less than any of the other items. Of course it's still a very large factor in our national economy; but not quite so large as it was. In so far as our program of expansion includes a "thickening" of our own industries, and our own population, we become a little less dependent on exchanging our goods for other people's. But, lest we get illusions of grandeur, foreign trade still amounted to a full quarter of our gross national expenditure last year.

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TODAY'S TREND IS TOWARD EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

(ABRIDGED)

The quickening development of natural resources and the national defence programme were reflected in an active demand for the service provided by the various enterprises of your Company.

For your railway enterprise, 1951 was a record year in tonnage carried, and gross earnings were at an all-time high. However, working expenses were also at a new high. In consequence of higher prices, wages and tax rates, working expenses increased at a greater rate than revenues and absorbed 94 cents of each dollar of earnings as compared with 90 cents in 1950. As a result, net earnings from railway operations were far below the level necessary to provide a sufficient contribution to dividends and a reasonable amount for reinvestment in railway property. The rate of return earned on investment fell to 2.4% from 3.5% in 1950.

Notwithstanding unsatisfactory railway earnings, an aggregate sum of $72 million was spent on improvements and additions to your railway properties. These capital expenditures were part of a five-year programme designed to lower the costs of operation, replace worn-out facilities and to enable your Company to meet the needs of an expanding economy for efficient and modern transportation. Capital outlays of $119 million have been made during the past two years to implement this programme, and further substantial expenditures will be required to complete it. Adequate rail earnings will be necessary to enable your Company to finance these expenditures.

Railway net earnings were again adversely affected by the time consumed in obtaining authority to increase rates in the face of rising costs. An application was made in December 1950 to the Board of Transport Commissioners for authority to make an immediate increase of 5% in freight rates. In April 1951 an amending application was filed for authority to make an additional increase of 14%. A judgment was issued in July authorizing an increase of 12% on an interim basis. It was not until after the close of the year that a final decision was rendered granting an increase of 17% in lieu of the interim increase of 12%. The total increase applied for, including an additional increase asked for by a second amending application in October 1951 in order to provide for the Defence Surtax, was approximately 23%.

These increases in freight rates, like all other post-war rate increases, were not applicable to grain and grain products moving within Western Canada. These commodities accounted for the greatest single item of tonnage on your Western lines and moved for the most part at statutory rates (or at rates related thereto) which are still at a level established in 1899. In 1951 grain and grain products accounted for more than 40% of the traffic in Western Canada but, because of the low rates at which they moved, provided only 20% of the freight revenues of Western lines. The maintenance of such rates has resulted and must continue to result in the imposition on other commodities of higher freight rates than would otherwise be the case.

There was an increase of $6.1 million in Other Income which, at $29.3 million, was at the highest level in the history of your Company.

The Income and Profit and Loss Accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1951:

HIGHLIGHTS

	1951	1950	Increase or *Decrease*
YEAR'S RESULTS			
Gross Earnings	$ 428,911,639	$ 378,576,688	$50,334,951
Working Expenses	402,098,807	340,556,331	61,542,476
Net Earnings	26,812,832	38,020,357	*11,207,525*
Ratio, Net to Gross Earnings	6.3%	10.0%	*3.7%*
Other Income	$ 29,343,635	$ 23,236,264	$ 6,107,371
Interest and Rental Charges	12,848,997	13,389,610	*540,613*
Dividends—Preference Stock	3,328,010	3,388,648	*60,638*
—Ordinary Stock	20,100,000	20,100,000	—
Balance for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	19,879,460	24,378,363	*4,498,903*
YEAR-END POSITION			
Property Investment	$1,487,838,973	$1,424,197,017	$63,641,956
Other Investments	181,326,551	190,172,027	*8,845,476*
Funded Debt	99,045,000	85,709,000	13,336,000
Reserves	538,407,062	518,842,273	19,564,789
Working Capital	103,859,161	89,556,389	14,302,772
TRAFFIC STATISTICS			
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried	60,650,472	53,915,746	6,734,726
Revenue Passengers Carried	10,460,532	10,541,492	*80,960*
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.31c	1.33c	*0.02c*
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.82c	2.81c	0.01c

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$428,911,639
Working Expenses			402,098,807
Net Earnings			$ 26,812,832
Other Income			29,343,635
			$ 56,156,467
Fixed Charges			12,848,997
Net Income			$ 43,307,470
Dividends—Preference Stock:			
2% paid August 1, 1951	$ 1,680,927		
2% payable February 1, 1952	1,647,083		
		$ 3,328,010	
Dividends—Ordinary Stock:			
3% paid August 1, 1951	$10,050,000		
3% payable February 29, 1952	10,050,000		
		20,100,000	
			23,428,010
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 19,879,460

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1950			$224,636,260
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1951	$19,879,460		
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	210,357		
Gain on redemption of £591,890 Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	897,182		
Excess of considerations received for sales of properties over book values	10,078,888		
Miscellaneous Net Credit	338,377		
			31,404,264
			$256,040,524
Transfer from Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock of amount of interest paid on subscriptions to Ordinary Stock 1928-1930	$ 2,292,477		
Loss on sale of £658,853 War Loan Stock	800,715		
			3,093,192
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1951, as per Balance Sheet			$252,947,332

Railway Operations

Gross earnings, at $429 million, were the highest on record and were $50 million, or 13%, greater than in 1950.

Freight earnings provided 82% of gross earnings, a larger proportion than in any previous year. There was an increase of $45 million over 1950, of which more than half was the result of increased traffic volume. Greater revenues were reported for all commodity groups except coal, coke, petroleum, livestock, and fruits and vegetables. Revenues from grain and grain products and from lumber increased by $17.5 million and $9 million respectively.

Traffic volume in terms of tons carried was at an all-time high, and was 12.5% greater than in 1950. Ton miles increased by 16.9%, and were at a level exceeded only in 1944 and 1945. The high level of freight traffic is indicated by the following table:

	Earnings (Thousands)	*Tons Carried (Thousands)*	*Ton Miles (Millions)*
1939	$120,338	33,030	14,037
1944	233,118	55,679	27,376
1945	227,707	54,822	27,252
1949	293,249	56,446	24,261
1950	307,158	53,916	22,941
1951	352,612	60,650	26,827

The movement of grain and grain products in terms of ton miles increased by 44% owing mainly to the unusually late harvest in 1950 and the near-record wheat crop in 1951. As a result of the increase in the volume of this low-rated traffic, and despite increases in freight rates on other commodities, the average revenue per ton mile decreased from 1.33c to 1.31c.

Passenger earnings increased by $3 million. While there was a slight decrease in the number of passengers carried, passenger miles increased 8% largely as a result of increased movements of the armed forces and immigrants.

Working expenses at $402 million were higher than ever before. The increase of $62 million was brought about by greater volume of traffic and by higher rates of wages, prices of materials, and taxes. The higher wage rates, including the effect of the forty-hour week, were responsible for approximately $20 million of the increase. Prices of railway materials and supplies were on the average 7% above the previous year, including an increase of 8% in the price of rails, 14% in other rolled steel products, and 29% in lumber and timber.

Maintenance expenses increased by $31 million—$18 million for way and structures and $13 million for equipment. Maintenance expenditures were relieved to the extent of $2.6 million by withdrawals from the Maintenance Fund for the cost of deferred work overtaken during the year. The greater use of roadway machines and reorganization of track maintenance methods offset to some extent the cost of increased wage rates. There was an increase in the number of units of rolling stock repaired.

Transportation expenses increased $24 million, or 16%. The greater part of the increase was due to heavier traffic volume. Increases in wage rates and prices of materials were partially offset by economies in operation resulting from the use of more diesel power. The following table is indicative of improvements in operating efficiency:

	1951	1950
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	28,271	27,040
Average Daily Mileage of Serviceable Freight Cars	47.4	44.3
Average Freight Car Load—tons	31.8	29.6
Fuel and Crew Costs — cents per 1,000 freight ton miles	195	198

Per diem payments for the use of foreign line cars on your lines and the use of your cars on foreign lines were approximately in balance, whereas in 1950 receipts exceeded payments by $1.6 million.

Railway tax accruals increased by 13% to $19.5 million. Income taxes amounted to $12 million, of which $2.7 million was due to increases in tax rates, chief among which was the 20% Defence Surtax. Legislation as originally introduced provided that this surtax would not operate to reduce the income of a corporation, after payment of normal tax, to less than a return of 5% on capital employed. However, this provision was later withdrawn.

Net earnings from railway operations, at $26.8 million, were $11.2 million less than in 1950.

Other Income

Other Income at $29.3 million was the highest in the history of your Company. It was $6.1 million greater than in 1950 and $4.5 million greater than the previous high in 1948.

Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship operations increased $4.5 million, mainly as a result of higher ocean freight rates.

Net earnings from hotels decreased $114,000. Hotel revenues increased, but not sufficiently to offset the increase in operating expenses.

Net earnings from communication services increased $582,000, due in part to higher rates on ticker services and message traffic, and in part to increased business, especially through the lease of teletype circuits and radio programme transmission networks.

Dividend income increased $2.4 million as a result of an increase of $1.50 per share in dividends declared by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. Dividends were declared in 1951 on the stock of that Company at the rate of $11 per share.

Net income from interest, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased $2 million. The greater part of this increase was due to income of $163,000 from Canadian Australasian Line as compared with a deficit of $684,000 in 1950, and an increase of $880,000 in the net profit from your Air Lines.

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges, at $12.8 million, were $541,000 less than in 1950, and were lower than in any year since 1921. They have been reduced by $14 million from the high point in 1938, mainly as a result of retirements of debt, refundings at lower rates of interest, and appreciation during the post-war years in the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of sterling.

Net Income and Dividends

Net income, after fixed charges, amounted to $43.3 million, a decrease of $4.6 million. After provision for

dividends of 4% on Preference Stock, earnings available for dividends on Ordinary Stock and for reinvestment amounted to $40.0 million, or $2.98 per share of Ordinary Stock, as compared with $3.32 in 1950 and $1.93 in 1949. Dividends of $1.50 per share, aggregating $20.1 million, were declared on the Ordinary Stock.

As your Directors have pointed out, one-third of the total dividend on Ordinary Stock was declared from railway earnings and two-thirds out of income from other sources.

Balance Sheet

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,860 million, an increase of $79 million.

The increase in property investment was $63.6 million. The largest item of capital expenditure was $49.6 million for rolling stock, of which $39.1 million was for freight train cars and $8.3 million for diesel-electric units.

The Steamship Replacement Fund decreased by $1.6 million. Withdrawals included $1.3 million in respect of the completion of the "Princess of Nanaimo", which was launched in September 1950. The balance remaining in the Fund, including interest to December 31, 1948, amounted to $21.9 million. In addition there remains a balance of $2.8 million at the credit of your Company in the United Kingdom Government Tonnage Replacement Account. While under the terms of the United Kingdom Liner Requisition Scheme such credits would expire September 1952, the Government has under consideration extending the period during which credits will be available with respect to new tonnage laid down. At the end of 1951 your Company had replaced 153,858 of the 242,603 gross tons of shipping which were lost during World War II.

Working capital amounted to $103.9 million, an increase of $14.3 million. There were current assets of $2.28 per dollar of current liabilities.

Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock increased $2.5 million, of which $2.3 million was an adjustment transferring to Profit and Loss Account the interest paid in the years 1928 to 1930 on instalment subscriptions to Ordinary Stock.

Finance

The amount of serial equipment obligations discharged during the year was $12.0 million.

On February 15, $4.7 million 3½% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds matured, and funds for their redemption were deposited with the Trustee.

Convertible Fifteen Year 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds, dated October 1, 1951, were issued and sold in the principal amount of $30 million, secured by pledge of $36 million principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock. These bonds are callable on or after October 1, 1952, up to and including October 1, 1954, at 103%; thereafter up to and including October 1, 1964, at percentages reducing by one-half of one per cent each two years; and thereafter at 100%; plus accrued interest in each case. The holders have the right at any time commencing April 1, 1952, and up to and including April 1, 1959, to convert their bonds into shares of Ordinary Capital Stock in the ratio of 29 shares of the par value of $25 each to each $1,000 principal amount of the bonds.

During the year £591,890 of Consolidated Debenture Stock was purchased and retired.

These transactions resulted in a net increase of $13.3 million in funded debt, an increase of $29.9 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral, and a decrease of $2.9 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

Air Lines

The gross revenue of your Air Lines increased 52%. Operations in Canada and over the Pacific both showed improvement. The net profit amounted to $1.1 million, an increase of $880,000.

Gross revenues from operations in Canada increased chiefly as a result of greater traffic volume. Those from Pacific operations were greater because the more frequent service to Tokyo was in effect for a full twelve months.

Additional licences have been obtained to permit the extension of operations to the Kitimat aluminum project in British Columbia, and to the uranium exploration centre at Goldfields in Northern Saskatchewan. Service to the Red Lake area was discontinued in June upon relinquishment of the licence. At the close of the year the South Pacific service was extended to include Auckland, New Zealand.

Delivery of two De Havilland "Comet" jet-propelled aircraft is expected in 1952, and six Douglas DC-6's have been ordered for delivery in 1952 and 1953. Three Canadair Four's were sold, and were temporarily replaced by Douglas DC-4's.

United States Subsidiaries

A dividend amounting to $379,000 was received by your Company from the Soo Line, out of earnings of that Company for 1950. The net income of the Soo Line in 1951, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $1.9 million, an increase of $323,000.

Interest amounting to $178,000 for 1950 was received in respect of your holding of First Mortgage Income Bonds of The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company. The net income of the South Shore in 1951, after fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $382,000, a decrease of $306,000.

Rates

On July 4, the Board of Transport Commissioners, acting on an application dated December 21, 1950, authorized Canadian railways to make an interim increase of 12% in class and commodity rates within Canada with graduated increases in cents per ton on coal and coke. With the coming into force of this interim increase on July 26, the average effective rate on all intra-Canadian traffic, including grain in Western Canada which has not been subject to any of the post-war increases, was 42.3% above pre-war level.

On January 25, 1952, the Board authorized a final increase of 17%, in lieu of the interim increase of 12%. Exceptions from the percentage increase were made in the case of potatoes and coal and coke for which no increase additional to that allowed by the interim order was authorized, and in the case of fuel-wood, sand and gravel and crushed stone for which increases in cents per ton were authorized. Following complaints from shippers, the Board later issued an amending order substituting the 17% increase for the cents-per-ton increases previously authorized on sand and gravel and crushed stone. Tariffs giving effect to the order went into effect on February 11, 1952. Authority to maintain these rates extends only until August 31, 1953, unless sooner changed, cancelled or amended by the Board.

An application to increase the rates on grain and grain products moving between points within Western Canada, which was originally included in the application of December 21, 1950, remains before the Board for separate hearing. That portion of the application of December 21, 1950, which requested that the Board of Transport Commissioners should establish for your Company a rate base and should fix a fair rate of return on such rate base, is, by direction of the Board, to be set down for hearing as a separate application.

Rates on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic were increased on April 4 as a result of an interim increase, averaging 2.4%, granted United States railroads and made applicable in Canada by authority of the Board of Transport Commissioners. This interim increase was superseded August 28 by a final increase averaging 6.6%.

Increases were also made during the year in transcontinental and certain other competitive rates, including a number of the "pick-up and delivery" and other truck competitive rates. An agreed charge contract applicable to petroleum and petroleum products from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, to points in Manitoba was approved by the Board, and was made effective December 1.

Minimum fares for sleeping and parlor car accommodation were increased in July, and negotiations were initiated with the Department of National Defence for an increase in fares for the transportation of the armed forces. An interim increase in mail rates of 12%, effective from August 1, was authorized by the Post Office Department.

The Royal Tour

Your Company had the privilege of rendering important services in connection with the historic tour of Canada made during October and November by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Royal Train, provided by your Company and the Canadian National, travelled more than 3,000 miles over your lines, and official banquets were held at five of your hotels. Your communication facilities were continuously at the service of press correspondents reporting the tour. The Royal Party returned to England aboard the "Empress of Scotland", flagship of your fleet.

For the Directors,

W. A. MATHER,
President.

Montreal, March 10, 1952.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1951

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$1,058,439,155	
Improvements on Leased Property	124,216,933	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	134,980,235	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	67,038,254	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	103,164,396	
		$1,487,838,973
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 72,482,111	
Miscellaneous Investments	46,047,840	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	5,996,268	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,062,933	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	6,684,038	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	8,971,416	
Maintenance Fund	5,000,000	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	21,893,405	
		181,326,551
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 47,658,333	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	19,242,096	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	26,622,357	
Government of Canada Securities	47,606,150	
Cash	43,785,391	
		184,914,327
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 472,396	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	3,300,229	
Other Unadjusted Debits	2,185,124	
		5,957,749
		$1,860,037,600

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stocks	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$360,529,197	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	67,971,500	
		292,557,697
Funded Debt		99,045,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 9,799,072	
Audited Vouchers	17,651,097	
Net Traffic Balances	3,949,884	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	10,805,995	
Accrued Fixed Charges	878,399	
Unmatured Dividends Declared	11,697,083	
Other Current Liabilities	26,273,636	
		81,055,166
Deferred Liabilities		3,241,792
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 5,000,000	
Depreciation Reserves	513,159,220	
Investment Reserves	2,940,483	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,118,819	
Unadjusted Credits	9,835,347	
		548,242,409
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		36,960,154
Land Surplus		73,731,129
Profit and Loss Balance		252,947,332
		$1,860,037,600

ERIC A. LESLIE, *Vice-President and Comptroller*

To the Shareholders, Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1951, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1951, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1951, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 7, 1952

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co. Chartered Accountants

BUSINESS COMMENT

CREDITOR OR PART-OWNER?

by P. M. Richards

BROADLY speaking, there are two kinds of investments. One consists of claims to money, such as bonds and mortgages, and the other of shares in the ownership of producing enterprises. The bondholder is a creditor, the shareholder a part-owner. The distinction between money and property investments is, of course, of particular importance in a period when the purchasing power of money is declining more or less persistently.

The creditor is limited to a fixed return in dollars, no matter what their purchasing power is. In contrast, the shareholder is entitled to share in whatever income is available for distribution to the owners after all expenses, debts and other charges have been taken care of. If the company has increased its prices as its costs have advanced, has put aside more for depreciation to cover the higher cost of renewing equipment, and is still able to sell an adequate volume of its products, it will defeat inflation and stay solvent. And so will its shareholders, to the extent of their investment in that enterprise.

An interesting example of what happens to purchasing power in an investment in equities as against an investment in a fixed money income is available from the record of Canadian Investment Fund Ltd., one of those concerns whose business it is to sell their own shares to the public and invest the proceeds in a wide list of carefully-selected securities, chosen for income and appreciation possibilities. The investment trust shareholder thereby has an equity in the company's holdings proportionate to the number of his shares. He also has diversification and experienced investment management. At the end of 1951, 79.87 per cent of Canadian Investment Fund's holdings consisted of common stocks (62 issues), 8.82 per cent of Dominion Government bonds (5 issues), 3.72 per cent of preferred stocks (13 issues), and 7.59 per cent of cash.

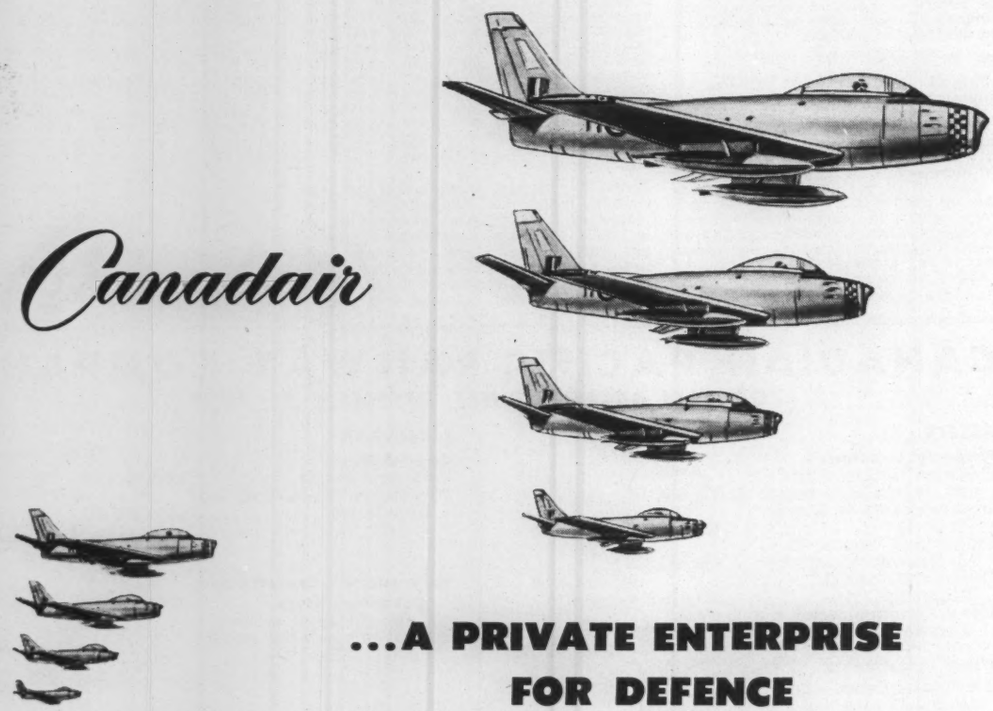
Canadian Investment Fund began business in 1932. The records show that an investor who held shares in Canadian Investment Fund that yielded him $1,000 of dividends in 1933, and who continued to hold the same number of shares, would have had gradual increases in dividends until in 1951 he received $2,153.85. This is a greater increase than that of the cost-of-living index, which rose from a 1933 average of 94.4 to a 1951 average of 184.5 (1935-39=100).

Actually, the dividends received in 1951 had a purchasing power of $1,102.02 in terms of 1933 values. That's defeating inflation! In contrast, the purchasing power of an annuity income of $1,000 declined through the years until in 1951 it was only $511.65 in terms of 1933 dollars.

There's no assurance, of course, that this or any other investment trust will make so striking a record in future. The increase in Canadian Investment Fund's income and dividends over the years were due in part to the prolonged rise of prices, in part to the great expansion of general business activity in Canada during those years. Will both these factors operate in future? My guess is that they will, with varying emphasis on one as against the other. Incidentally, Canadian Investment Fund was used as the example because it is both a pioneer in its field and the largest mutual fund in Canada. But many other investment trusts also have impressive records of income and dividend growth that is greater than the cost-of-living rise.

The Real Trend?

AT THE MOMENT investors and business are very conscious of the weakening of many prices as a result of the decline in consumer buying. But it is important to remember that the short-term trend is often at variance with the long-term. The decline in consumer-goods production is almost certainly no more than



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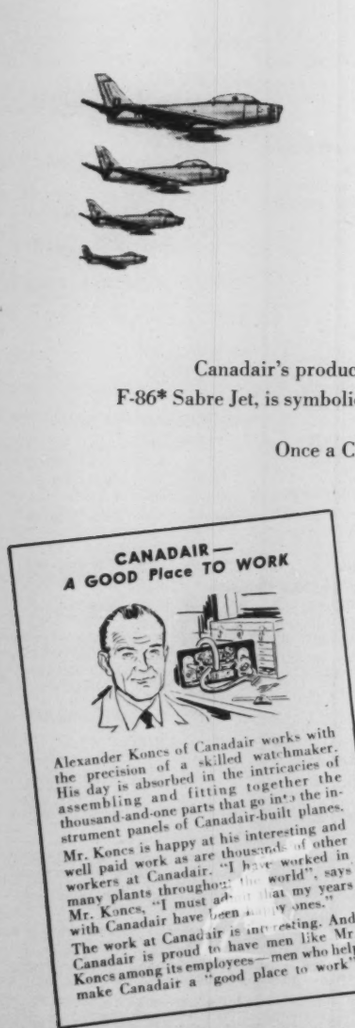
CANADAIR—
A GOOD Place TO WORK
Alexander Koncs of Canadair works with the precision of a skilled watchmaker. His day is absorbed in the intricacies of assembling and fitting together the thousand-and-one parts that go into the instrument panels of Canadair-built planes. Mr. Koncs is happy at his interesting and well paid work as are thousands of other workers at Canadair. "I have worked in many plants throughout the world", says Mr. Koncs, "I must admit that my years with Canadair have been among the best. The work at Canadair is interesting. And Canadair is proud to have men like Mr. Koncs among its employees—men who help make Canadair a "good place to work".

Canadair

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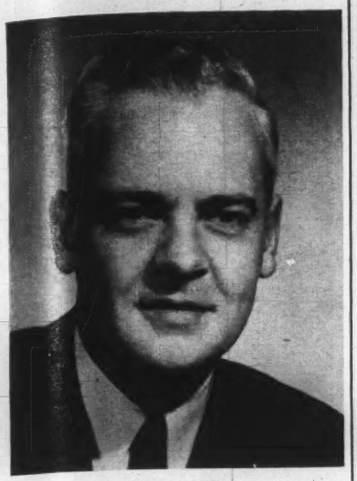
ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENT



C. L. WALKER,

whose appointment as Assistant General Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Mr. Walker has had a wide banking experience in Canada, having served as Inspector at the Supervisor's Department, Vancouver and at Head Office, Montreal, and more recently as Manager of Toronto Branch. He is a native of Clinton, Ont. and entered the bank in 1928. *

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

ANNUAL MEETING

RECORD DATE

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Aluminium Limited will, in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, be held on Thursday, April 24th, 1952, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, at the Head Office of the Company, 21st Floor, Sun Life Building, 1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, only shareholders of record at the close of business on March 25th, 1952, will be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting and at any adjournment thereof.

Montreal, March 19th, 1952 — JAMES A. DULLEA, Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT

Ask your Investment Dealer for the Annual Report and prospectus of

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

a business adjustment to current abnormal conditions and is not the beginning of anything like a real depression.

It is now apparent that though 1951 was a very good business year judged by whole-year figures, business was much better in the first half than in the second. About mid-year there began to be evidences of a general contraction of non-defence business, and retailers' stocks and manufacturers' inventories began to pile up. This trend became more marked as the second half-year advanced and continued through the first quarter of 1952.

What caused this buying contraction? The tax increases and credit restrictions which came into effect a year ago are blamed, and no doubt are partly responsible, but there are evidences that the contraction is largely a reaction from the splurge of buying which followed the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950. Then consumers and businessmen rushed to fill known and anticipated wants, in the expectation that scarcities would result from a much more drastic armament program than has actually developed. Manufacturers stepped up production, imports increased. The scarcities did not show up and soon there were surpluses overhanging the market. Many consumers postponed purchases in the hope of price reductions. Though the price cuts materialized, they have not brought much buying so far.

The prospect is that consumer buying will pick up again when, and only when, sufficient new consumer wants have developed, and when the public realizes that current price-cuts are abnormal (not justified by production costs) and that prices are more likely to rise over the longer-term than to decline substantially; that, in short, it is more dangerous to wait than to buy now. That realization should not be long delayed. With our rapid population growth and big expansionary developments across the country, new consumer needs are accumulating fast.

Rising Costs

ACTUALLY, the real, deep business danger is not slow consumer buying but inflation. Behind the current downturn, pressure on prices is mounting steadily because of rapidly rising labor costs in every stage of production, and because of high and pyramiding taxes. The inflationary vicious circle is now evident everywhere. High taxes commonly require a much larger prices rise than is necessary to cover increased wage costs, and the inevitable result is new wage demands.

Where does this cycle end? In, maybe, an economic smash-up that brings large-scale unemployment and wage-cuts? Not at this time, probably, because there is so much capital investment and defence spending immediately ahead that an unemployment crisis is scarcely possible. There will be plenty of jobs soon, if not now, for those willing to make the personal adjustments involved. But over the next months we may see an accentuation of the present boom-and-hard-times combination.

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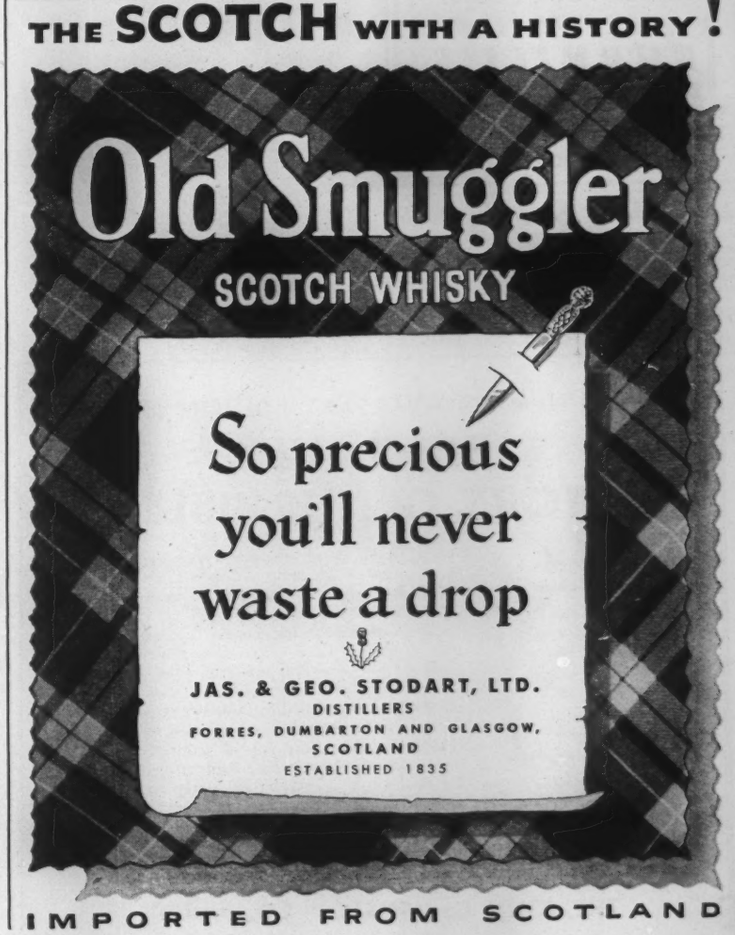

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BOOK REVIEWS

FRAGRANCE AND FLAVOR

THE EQUATIONS OF LOVE—by Ethel Wilson—*Macmillan—$2.75.*

by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

SOMETIMES, when you have finished reading a book the bouquet lingers. "The Equations of Love" is such a book.

Readers of Ethel Wilson's two earlier books, "Hetty Dorval" and "The Innocent Traveller," will understand. Like them, this latest book, actually two short novels, is an extension of the author's delightful personality. Neither "Tuesday and Wednesday" nor "Lilly's Story" deal with great love. There's actually only one brief moment of passion in the two stories and Lilly shatters that by slapping the gardener's face and he calls her a hell-cat. Yet, seen through Mrs. Wilson's whimsical, knowing eyes the selfish love of Myrt for Mort in "Tuesday and Wednesday" and the instinctive love of Lilly for her baby in "Lilly's Story" aren't far from the fundamental equation.

Not that Ethel Wilson bothers much with causes and effects. Like a woman gathering herbs for a bouquet she takes a little of this and a little of that, fragrance and flavor, the sharp and the sweet and the bitter, and blends them with casual delight. Occasionally you are irritated by the presence of the author; most of the time you are charmed.

"Tuesday and Wednesday" is the story of Myrtle (Myrt) and her foolish, unsuccessful husband Mortimer (Mort) Johnson; Auntie Emblem, plump, pink and remembering love but lacking the urge to do anything about it; Victoria May Tritt who works behind a notions counter and buys a movie magazine every Friday and saves the stories to read in bed Sunday morning so as to have something to look forward to, and their friends. There are the people they think about working for, or gossip about. There is the absorbing hour spent by Mort when he visits the mortician's stockroom with his friend the mortician's caretaker and sentimentally pictures Myrt in the prettiest coffin, the blue lined one. And then it isn't Myrt who actually dies but Mort. In the end Myrt becomes a hero's widow instead of a woman wronged because Victoria May rises to the only sublime moment of her drab lifetime and invents a brave but improbable end for Mort.

"Lilly's Story" is the life of an unwanted little girl who grew up afraid of two things only—Trouble and the police. She runs away from Yow the Chinaman when the police catch him, meets up with Ranny the Welshman and then invents Walter Hughes so that she can become his widow in respectable black and give her—and Ranny's—baby the advantages Lilly never had, including a name. As young Mrs. Walter Hughes, widow of an "edjicated and superior man who was killed by a stallion on the prairies" Lilly enables Baby to grow up happily and to marry a lawyer. That accomplished she does away with her life's secret by marrying the widower from Winnipeg, Mr. Sprockett, though not till she has confessed; she just had to confess that she wore an adaptation:

"It's when they take and cut your hair and fix it so's you can put it on again."

—R. H. Marlow
ETHEL WILSON

Collector's Passion

GRAND RIGHT AND LEFT — by Louis Kronenberger—*Macmillan—$3.75.*

by Melwyn Breen

A HILARIOUS spoof in the high-farce manner, this is the story of Gordon Cary, the richest man in the world, who has a passion for collecting things. As the world's richest man he owns "four spas . . . an inland sea . . . a buffer state." He is sometimes frustrated in his acquisitions: "he couldn't get Westminster Abbey and he only has half—and the wrong half at that—of Chicago."

At the book's opening he has exhausted all the possibilities for his collecting passion and is despondent. A brilliant suggestion on the part of his wife launches him on the main point of the novel: why doesn't he collect people? This Cary does and speedily acquires the Duke of Hampshire (the last of his line and penniless); Monsieur Fleury-Tallyrousse (a distinguished and world-weary diplomat of eclipsed reputation); Maria Findley (brilliant satirical novelist). He failed to acquire Winston Churchill but his collection nevertheless pleases him, especially since Tallyrousse's niece, a beautiful and young widow accompanies her uncle to New York (where Cary's 300-room mansion and museum is located).

The changes Kronenberger rings on this delightful situation are sprightly and very very funny. There is, no doubt, some serious underlying point: that the American businessman, having gutted Europe of its art treasures and its fortune hunting aristocracy, can only turn for fresh sensation to buying its people like serfs for showpieces (there may be an echo or two of Gogol's "Dead Souls"). But the book is so lighthearted and so preposterous in the right way of farce that only the very seriously minded will look for lessons.

In the main, the book's value lies in the engaging characters, both collectors and collected, the author has drawn. The unexpected turn Cary's idea takes—he falls in love with the young widow—provides the denouement of the book and also the author's graceful exit from an idea that can bear just exactly as much strain as he gives it, and no more.

—Gray Foy
"GRAND RIGHT AND LEFT"

Designing Master

MY LIFE, MY STAGE—by Ernest Stern—*Longmans, Green—$5.00.*

by Lucy Van Gogh

E. R. STERN was the leading stage designer of the first half of the century. He is obviously a man of great concentration on a single subject; he writes several pages about a very famous production of the 1910 period which is correctly named on the dust-cover as "Sumurun", and he calls it "Sumurum"

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throughout and never mentions the author, the composer or the choreographer.

A play to him is something on which the stage designer builds a spectacle—and that of course is what makes him a great stage designer, but a difficult man to work with. Reinhardt, his great chief, had exactly the same quality, and the things that he did to plays were beyond belief. (There is beginning to be a reaction against this concentration on *décor*, just as there was nearly half a century earlier against the "actor-manager" style of producing.)

There is in this book quite a lot of picturesque reminiscence of Austria, Russia and Germany in the early years of the century, before 1914 had laid its blighting hand on what was certainly a very class-conscious but also a very delightful life. And Mr. Stern is also, as his trade requires, a clever rapid-sketch artist, and the book contains some 75 lively drawings. It is made amply clear that Stern has a genius for perceiving how to use costume and stage properties to suggest character and atmosphere, but whether his book will help others to develop the same genius is questionable; there is certainly very little instruction as to how the trick is done.

Homely Chat

THE PARSLEYS AND THE SAGE — by Norris Hodgins—*Ryerson*—$3.00.

by Hal Tracey

FOR NEWSPAPER columnists, especially those venturing into the realm of humor, the acid test of their work must be to have their daily or weekly efforts collected in book form. Here, they can be analyzed and compared, and must stand up to more than the cursory readership they get over the morning coffee cups, or after dinner in the evenings.

This book, based on a humorous column called "Question of the Week", by "Sam Ray", which appears in the Saturday magazine section of the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, stands the test surprisingly well.

Obviously, Mr. Hodgins has an advantage over the daily columnists, since he only has to amuse his readers once a week. But the framework he has set up for his columns seems to have left him plenty of room for flexibility. His Lynn Belvedere-type sage, James W. Hornblower, can discourse readily on a wide range of subjects to Lem and Petunia Parsley, with whom he is a boarder. His advice, which he bestows freely, is necessarily given briefly, in the short period at breakfast before the morning dash for the bus, or just before bedtime. This saves Mr. Hodgins from the common pitfall into which many humorists fall, of belaboring a subject.

—Ernest Stern

COSTUMES: "THE MERRY WIDOW"

—Ernest Stern

BALLET: "THE GREEN FLUTE"

Mr. Hodgins is Director of Information in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and has contributed frequently to periodicals on both sides of the border. His latest book is a welcome contribution to the growing field of Canadian humor.

Writers & Writing

THE BY-LINE BALL, annual frolic sponsored by Toronto Men's and Toronto Women's Press Clubs, will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Saturday, May 3, the night following the annual National Awards Dinner. Press folks come from all over Canada for these events and Toronto gets ready for a terrific party.

■ ARTHUR MAYSE got background material for his latest adventure novel, "The Desperate Search," from bits of his own experiences covering newspaper assignments in northern British Columbia. When Ardagh, bush pilot, sees a rock face loom out of the fog before his plane, his reactions are those of author Mayse who "knows what goes on in one's head (and stomach) at such time."

Mayse, born within dog-sledding distance of Norway House, by Red River, Manitoba, and raised on Vancouver Island, points out that melodramatic elements are in his story because melodramatic things happen in Canada. He observes: "I don't hold with self-appointed spokesmen for the nation who insist we Canadians are cold, grey people."

Apropos: often people who complain of lack of color, friendliness, humor, and dramatic qualities in others are conspicuously lacking in these attributes themselves. Well: "Like attracts like", "The faults you see in others are your own". Turn to copy-book maxims, almanacs, or psychologists, for your own definition.

■ "At The Devil's Booth", 700-page novel dealing with one man's fight against totalitarianism during World War II, was published by Doubleday March 31. Written by ERWIN LESSNER, novel tells story of a Viennese newspaper publisher and soldier who, after the fall of Austria, fought on against the Nazis in Czechoslovakia and Norway and Russians in Finland.

■ Oxford University Press, in May, will bring out another book by RACHEL CARSON: "Under the Sea-Wind"; her first book. It portrays mystery of the sea along Atlantic seaboard of North American continent: being re-issued because author has built up an enormous reading public since "The Sea Around Us", U.S. National Book Award in non-fiction. Some say "hypnotic" prose style is reason.

—Rica

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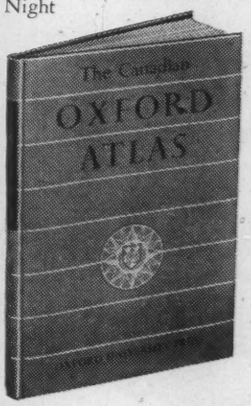

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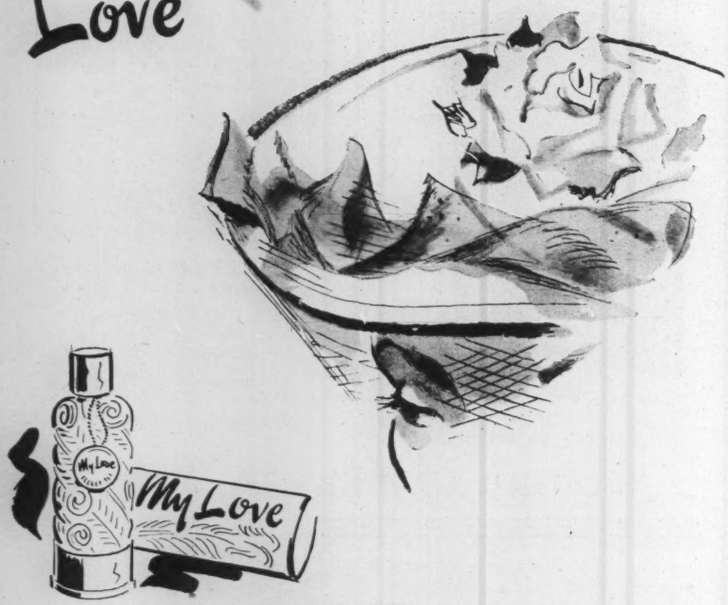

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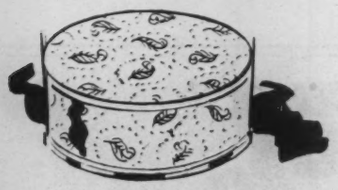

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WORLD OF WOMEN

THE RED CROSS PITCHES IN

NOW in Japan is an eight-woman welfare team, recruited by the Canadian Red Cross at the request of the Department of National Defence. This isn't a short, pleasure junket. Tour of duty is the usual military one-year. There won't be time for parties and sight-seeing tours.

Eight workers will spread out pretty thin over the work to be done in canteens, visiting in hospitals, teaching therapeutic handicrafts, helping to straighten out soldiers' personal and family-at-home problems. But, of course, this team is looked upon just as a forerunner of others. They will pioneer the needs, the methods of approach.

They themselves had a hectic two weeks of crammed study before they flew to Japan. A capsule welfare course was prepared for them by Professor Charles E. Hendry, School of Social Work, University of Toronto. They were given a clear-cut picture of the job facing them . . . the different physical setting and how it affected their work . . . the kinds of understanding, knowledge and skills required to get the work done . . . the whole range of recreation needs . . . even a briefing on our diplomatic relations in the Far East. They interviewed men returned from Korea.

ALL THIS and shots for typhoid, paratyphoid, tetanus, diphtheria, small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, and faced more in Japan for malaria and sleeping sickness. It was quite a fortnight! But all the girls had been hand picked and all had had previous experience in the armed forces or in active Red Cross work.

Each girl has a definite contribution to the team . . . from their leader, Manitoba-born Ruth Doern with her administrative ability . . . to arts-and-crafts specialist Annette Labrie of Quebec City . . . to Joan Watson of Toronto who has taken art courses and has done welfare work with the Canadian Paraplegic Association.

Three of the girls are completely bilingual, including Annette Labrie. In fact, Gertrude Trottier of Montreal speaks Polish as well. Also she has diplomas from the University of Montreal in both Library and Social Work, a nursing and a commercial course and a summer at Yale University on alcohol studies. The third bilingualist is another Montrealer, Simone Masson, who is a trained dental nurse among other accomplishments, such as painting.

Two of the team are Ottawans: Eleanor Dundas, a former secretary to the personnel manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance, and Sheila Douglas who was in the research department of the Bank of Canada. Both served as Red Cross VAD's during the World War.

The only other Westerner, besides Leader Doern, is Virginia Cook of Calgary. She holds a BCom from the University of Toronto and served with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during the War, as well as doing welfare work in Canadian Military Hospitals in England and Belgium.

The Red Cross is fortunate in acquiring Ruth Doern as leader. Actually she's just on loan from the Department of Veterans' Affairs in Manitoba. With diploma from School of Social Work, U of Toronto, she had extensive experience in various types of welfare work; organized the DVA Welfare Services in Newfoundland and did outstanding work for the Red Cross in the Manitoba 1950 floods.

In Japan, the girls will be "uniformed civilians attached to the armed forces". No rank badge adorns their suit-uniforms. Reason? Ordinarily they would rank as officers, thus cutting them off from casual contact with the other ranks.

Two centres of their activities: the Commonwealth Leave Centre in Tokyo and the Commonwealth Hospital some miles south at Kure.

Noted with interest: There isn't a blonde among the lot!

—John Steele

RED CROSS WELFARE TEAM for Far Eastern Theatre: (Back row, l to r): Ruth Doern, Supervisor, Winnipeg; Simone Masson, Montreal; Virginia Cook, Calgary, Gertrude Trottier, Montreal; (front row, l to r) Annette Labrie, Quebec City, Eleanor Dundas, Ottawa; Sheila Douglas, Ottawa; and Joan Watson, Toronto.

CONCERNING FOOD

FOR EASTER DINNER

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

FOOD FOR the Easter feast is almost as traditional as Christmas fare . . . luscious hams, golden roasted chickens and, in some parts of the land, young lamb. Complement these with new vegetables, serve with appropriate trimmings, and you have a dinner worthy of the occasion. In planning the dessert there's scope a-plenty and we're including the detailed recipe for an elegant Lemon Coconut Torte to serve eight or ten appreciative guests.

This could be a very adequate Easter dinner:

Seafood Cocktail
Melba Toast and Tiny Hot Rolls
Roast Capon, Celery Stuffing
Steamed New Potatoes
Broccoli
Salad Bowl Wine Jelly
Lemon Coconut Torte
Coffee

Lemon Coconut Torte

Serves 8 to 10.

½ cup butter
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ cup sugar
4 eggs, separated
1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons evaporated milk
¾ cup sugar
½ cup moist shredded coconut

Cut circles of aluminum foil to line bottoms of two 9-inch cake pans, leaving 2 tab ends on opposite sides of circles long enough to overlap edges of pans. These tabs make it easy to lift baked layers from pans. Place circles on bottoms of pans and grease foil and sides lightly.

Cream butter with lemon rind until smooth. Gradually add ½ cup sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, blend well. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Add dry ingredients alternately with the evaporated milk—beginning and ending with flour. Turn into prepared cake pans. Whip the egg whites until they hold a soft peak. Then very gradually add the ¾ cup sugar. Spread meringue evenly over top of unbaked batter in the pans. Sprinkle coconut over top of meringue. Place oven rack in lower part of oven. Bake in a slow oven (325°) for about 40 minutes, or until cake is done and coconut is toasted a light brown.

Remove from oven and run spatula around edges of layers. Let cool in pans about 10 minutes. Then lift layers out by tabs and place on racks to cool. When cold, run spatula between foil and bottom of cake. Then place one layer on a cake plate and remove foil. Spread with cold Lemon Cream Filling. Place the second layer on a kitchen plate, remove foil and slip on top of lemon filling.

Lemon Cream Filling

½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
1 egg, slightly beaten
1¾ cups evaporated milk
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Mix sugar and cornstarch in top of double boiler. Add egg and stir until well blended. Gradually add milk, keeping mixture smooth. Cook over boiling water stirring constantly, until mixture thickens about 8 to 10 minutes. (If mixture tends to be lumpy, beat with rotary beater until smooth). Remove from heat and stir in lemon rind. Cover and cool thoroughly. Add lemon juice and mix well. Spread between torte layers.

■ Gourmet touches: For a tart accompaniment to meats, add a little vinegar or prepared horseradish to chilled applesauce . . . Crumble a little Oka or Roquefort type cheese into cups of consomme . . . Try baked apples stuffed with sausage meat . . . Stick a narrow strip of green celery in glasses of tomato juice. It will serve a double purpose; act as a stirrer and can be nibbled as well. (From Canada Dept. of Agriculture.)

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The Foster Parents' Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, and helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England. International headquarters are in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to any competent authority in Canada.

Already many Canadians are Foster Parents. Join them today. Funds are needed desperately for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, artificial eyes, that the children who have suffered so cruelly may have the necessary aids to give them some comfort, hope and love. Your help is not only vital to a child struggling for life itself—but also toward world understanding and friendship. Your help can mean—and do—so much. Won't you share with one of them, please?

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HOME ECONOMICS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Company in Hamilton, adds consultant duties on appliance design, to preparation of advertising and recipe booklets. Or visitors may find her supervising food photography, doing quality control tests on ranges and appliances or arranging a cooking school.

Kay Taggart of Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers Limited has a job that intrigues even other home economists. A Master's degree in Housing and Design was valuable postgraduate training for her position. She helps women plan their home decorating schemes, make their homes more attractive, more comfortable, and happier to live in. Under the name of Frances James, Miss Taggart lectures to women's groups, and prepares a weekly decorating column for use by newspapers and radio stations.

The Canadian Dairy Foods Service Bureau has a dynamic home economics personality in Marie Fraser (Jean Fewster, who hails from Saskatoon). Besides preparing and distributing material for use in food columns and over the air, Miss Fraser has her own radio program. She also acts as consultant on the Bureau's food advertising, and deals with queries from homemakers across Canada.

Government agencies also depend on the services of home economists—and one of the newest departments to add to its staff and facilities is the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa. There, Helen McKercher works under the department chief, Edith Elliot, herself a home economics graduate. Miss McKercher supervises three other graduate home economists in the testing and development of recipes for home and quantity feeding, and preparing of leaflets and reports. She also addresses meetings on the preparation and food values of Canadian fish.

HELEN WATTIE of Toronto's Ryerson Institute of Technology and Doris Runciman of Mount Allison University in Sackville, NB, are among home economics graduates working directly in the teaching profession. Miss Wattie is resident supervisor in a modern home centre where, as an application of their theoretical training, advanced students deal with home problems in a home atmosphere. The Home Management House is a new and prideful addition to the Institute, where all home economics training is in charge of Mrs. Gladys Dobson, a home economics graduate. Miss Runciman left the management of her own successful business to teach home economics students at college level. Her business experience bears fruit for her classes, through both her teaching and vocational help.

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Katherine Caldwell Bayley and her sister, Lois Caldwell, by their articles on food and household equipment in *Canadian Home Journal*. Marie Holmes, Director of *Chatelaine* Institute, also has an enthusiastic nation-wide following—as has Marjorie Elwood of the *Star Weekly*.

SATURDAY NIGHT's own Marjorie Flint is raising a young family at the same time she edits her weekly food column.

There are other home economists who are also journalists—down East, out West, and in Ontario. Emmie Oddie of the *Western Producer* is a farmer's wife living in Milestone, Saskatchewan. Mrs. Oddie is busy not only with her writing and farm work, but with raising two active children. Her extensive home economics training and her present home life, fit her perfectly for her work of writing for other farm women, and taking part in home forum broadcasts.

IN ADDITION to writing, food editors test, or supervise testing of recipes; plan and supervise food photography; answer reader enquiries; advise manufacturers on food products and equipment; prepare cook books for distribution to their readers, and for use of manufacturers. And not the least interesting of the activities of food editors—and many other home economists—is attending conventions across Canada and in the States, to bring themselves up to date on the latest in food and equipment.

Unusual in Canada—though not in the United States—is work of home economists in advertising agencies. One Canadian agency employs two whose major work relates to the writing of advertising copy for food products. As well as writing, this work calls for planning and taking food photographs, testing of food products, checking on advertisements while they are in production, and dealing with consumers' questions. One of the most interesting jobs in the entire home economics field.

FOR GIRLS interested in home economics, the question naturally arises—what *makes* a successful home economist?

One requirement is interest in food and nutrition, or in textiles, or home management. Next, the hopeful young home economist should realize that her training, and worthwhile home economics jobs, are not cinches—but that the work is of the happiest and most satisfying kind. Finally, girls who aspire to home economics careers, must be prepared for work which is full of stimulating and intriguing emergencies.

There are many fine home-economics courses open to Canadian girls. Entrance requirement is usually matriculation or honor matriculation, or equivalent—and the courses run from two to four years. An aptitude for sciences will help the educational period.

A period of postgraduate training is desirable. Length of this training varies. For many home economics jobs it is, and will for some time prove, reasonably brief because of shortage of trained workers.

Salaries in the early stages of a home-economics career compare with that of a junior stenographer. But promising home economists make swift headway, and can eventually demand salaries equal to those of comparable male executives. In fact, we *have* heard men say that if they had known the kind of salaries top home economists earn, they would have studied home economics themselves!

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AURORA ONTARIO

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THE SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE SCHOLARSHIP OF $1000. PER YEAR, AND 5 OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS OF $700. EACH

are offered for open competition among boys in Grade IX or higher who wish to enter St. Andrew's next September. Examination on 15th and 16th of May. Full particulars on request to The Headmaster, K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A.

"JACK PINE", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by A. Y. Jackson, C.M.G., LL.D.*

Jack pine, varying from stateliness to stunted forms, is used for kraft pulp.

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PP-52

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This Spring and Summer the fashion-shod foot will wear a delicate, feminine shoe, often with the airy, lovely look of nylon lace in white, and colours, too. You'll find a delightful profusion of toe-tip beauty, now, at Eaton's.

EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

SMALL LUXURY

LITTLE furs are a big fashion this spring, and few things are better calculated to bridge the seasonal gap between cold and warm-weather wear. Among the "small" furs up for consideration are boleros of various shapes, weskits, abbreviated stoles and Spencer jackets such, for example, as the charmer shown in the photograph, this column. It's in natural grey broadtail and the entire jacket and sleeves are piped in grey velvet. There are two tiny "hidden pockets" center front in which to tuck change or flowers.

—Ritter

Fur Spencer

Unlike the winter fur coats now going into storage, the term "classic" has no place in the vocabulary of small furs.

And here are words of counsel from a furrier:

"Silhouette of the small wrap has changed radically since the full skirt has been parlayed into a major fashion. The jacket must never come below the waist with a full skirt."

"Since the small wrap doesn't cover your costume, the color as well as the kind of fur becomes of prime importance. Fur and costume should be a harmony of blending tones."

■ New arrival: "The Busy Girls' Cookbook", full of easy recipes for dishes designed to look and taste as if one's personal chef had labored long and lovingly over them, plus simple directions for good meals and small parties. Lady Mendl's Peasant Soup, Creme Brulee, Cocktail Jelly Emilie, are some of the recipes that set the tone for the rest of the contents. All are designed to be produced without over-great expenditure of time, effort or cash. An extremely useful book for busy girls—and aren't we all? (Longmans, Green, $2.)

MOST RECENT issue of *The Zontian*, official magazine of Zonta International is a special all-Canadian issue—the first in Zonta history.

Canada's story is interestingly and lucidly presented in articles by Canadian members. Cecilia Long, President, Zonta Club of Toronto, writes about the things "You Should Know About Us"—"The Province of Ontario alone, Canada's second largest province, is slightly larger than Texas, New York and Pennsylvania *combined!*" Lillian D. Millar of Toronto, describes "The Government of Canada"—"It levies its own taxes, makes its own laws and has full authority over its own military, naval and air forces."

Viola MacMillan, President of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association for the past eight years, says of Canada's mines—"If one may be permitted to peer into the future, in 1961, a mineral production worth 1¾ billions in terms of 1951 dollars seems not only possible, but probable."

The issue is a credit to Canada and Zonta.

LIGHTER SIDE

ON BRINGING UP PARENTS

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT WAS recently brought to my notice that the young people of Alberta are being trained in their schools in the art or bringing up their parents. According to Liberal Leader J. Harper Prowse, the textbook "Growing Up" asked the students to "discuss in classroom, conditions they think are wrong at home and bring up such problems as a comparison of the amount of money children and their parents are allowed for recreation."

This struck me as a wonderfully progressive idea and I have been busy ever since working out a similar manual for pupils in Ontario. It is still far from complete, but in the meantime I have roughed out a few notes which will I hope be of help to adolescents who are concerned about what makes the parent "tick".

Social development of parents. This is a problem with which every adolescent must deal sooner or later. Should parents be allowed to drink? To smoke? To form associations of which the adolescent disapproves? At what point should the adolescent step in with a firm unequivocal "No"?

The successful adolescent recognizes that parents are individuals, often with strong emotional drives and impulses. Any attempt at outright coercion (*e.g.* hiding the bottle or pouring it down the sink) is likely to be met with sullenness and resentment. On the other hand the average parent can usually be trusted to respond to reason and persuasion.

For instance, Stanley S., aged 15, had long been troubled by his father's habit of inviting the boys from the office in once a month to play Seven-Toed Pete. Stanley disapproved strongly of these associates but in view of his father's growing independence he felt it unwise to forbid them the house. His experience, and that of his fellow-classmates, led him to believe that it is better to allow ones parents' friends to meet within the four walls of the home where they can be kept under alert observation.

STANLEY brought his problem to the classroom for discussion, and it was agreed that the matter called for a Family Council. The wise adolescent, it was pointed out, does not exclude parents from family and economic realities. If the family finances will not cover certain expenses (Mr. S. frequently lost as much as $3.50 in an evening plus the cost of a bottle of rye), then the parent must be asked to participate in another solution.

Stanley's solution was that Mr. S. should henceforth entertain on the understanding that there would be neither stakes nor stimulants. Mr. S. has since shown some resentment of this solution since, he claims, it was arrived at while he was suffering from a terrible hangover; but as Stanley points out, it had the happy result of breaking up the "gang" and also made it possible for him to buy a piano-accordion. He is not greatly alarmed at Mr. S.'s threat to run away from home, but is keeping an eye on him.

DREAM LIFE OF PARENTS. Most parents suffer from an impaired sense of reality. They are fantasists living in a world of their own, remote from the world of youth. This is usually because they believe they are young themselves.

In this connection it may be interesting to note how Marlene B., aged 16, handled the problem of her mother's monthly Bridge Club.

Mrs. B. always referred to the members of her club as "the girls" though few of them were under 40. They met on Thursday evenings, and it was often difficult for Marlene to conceal her open disapproval as she watched them giggling, gossiping, shrieking over their hand, quarreling about their scores, and smoking like adolescents. Instead she devised a much more effective approach to the problem. When the guests arrived she helped them off with their wraps and goloshes, was particularly careful to see that they were not seated in drafts, and enunciated very loudly and clearly when chatting with them, or, on occasion, correcting their bids. When the evening was over she assisted them again with their wraps and helped them down the front steps.

In this way Marlene was able to bring the bridge club to abandon fantasy and face the basic realities. She reports that before long they stopped giggling, squealing and fighting over scores. Eventually they stopped coming to the bridge club altogether.

As far as possible, parental ideas should be treated with patience, tolerance and a sense of humor. The wise adolescent recognizes the impossibility of making over a parent, and the unlikelihood that he will be any more presentable, even after renovations, than he was before. At the same time, he should be ready to accept parental confidence, provide guidance and use the strong arm only when it is obviously needed.

There are many other angles to this absorbing problem.

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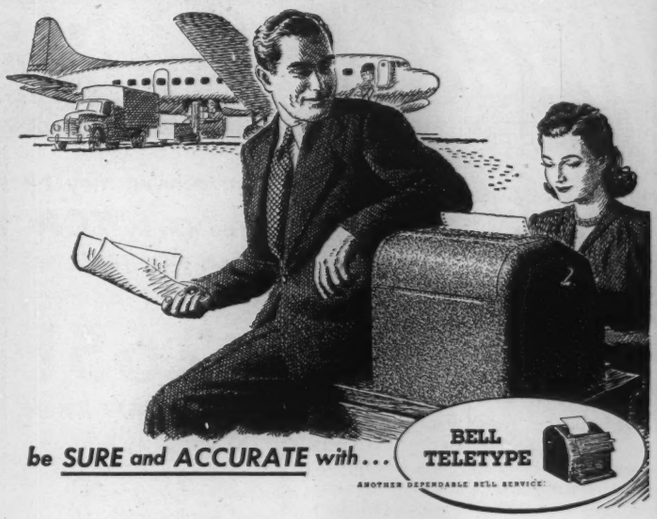

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CANYON VISTA WITH WATCHTOWER AT RIGHT

PORTS OF CALL

MULEBACK IN GRAND CANYON

by J. P. Reinhold

"IS ANY fifty miles of Mother Earth that I have known as fearful, or in any part as fearful, as full of glory, as full of God?"

Joaquin Miller, famed poet, asked this question upon viewing the Grand Canyon of Northern Arizona for the first time.

Although their command of words may not be as expert, half a million tourists annually react just as strongly to Grand Canyon's ever-changing panorama of glorious scenic beauty.

Grand Canyon is a gigantic chasm 217 miles long, four to 18 miles wide and a vertical mile deep, located 64 miles north of Williams, Arizona. It is enclosed in Grand Canyon National Park, 1,009 square miles of picturesque terrain.

Muleback journeys into the canyon include the one-day Bright Angel Trail trip and the two-day Phantom Ranch trip. Each morning, trail parties on muleback led by competent guides ride down Bright Angel Trail from the south rim, stopping at Indian Gardens halfway down, continuing across the Tonto Plateau and down into Granite Gorge to the rocky banks of the Colorado River, one vertical mile below the rim. After luncheon on the river bank, the return journey is made in easy stages, reaching the rim late in the afternoon.

The two-day Phantom Ranch trip follows the same route going down but continues across a suspension bridge to beautiful Phantom Ranch on the floor of the Canyon, where an overnight stop is made. On the second day the return journey is made.

—Photos courtesy Santa Fé Railway

TRAIL PARTIES EXPLORE FROM SOUTH RIM

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Redistribution Background

SATURDAY NIGHT does not often slip, particularly when it is dealing with constitutional subjects, but I noticed a slight error in your first editorial of March 8, dealing with redistribution.

You said that the clause in the British North America Act which provides for four members in Prince Edward Island, the same number as its senators, was rooted in Confederation and was part of the terms under which the Maritimes entered the union. This is not correct.

The change was made in the British North America Act after the census of 1911, when Sir Robert Borden was in office. By the method of redistribution at that time and as set out in the British North America Act, Prince Edward Island would have only two members. There was a great protest in the Maritimes and as a result, there was an amendment to the BNA Act passed, by which no province would have fewer members than its number of senators. A precedent for this is to be found in the United States where the Constitution provides that no state will have fewer congressmen than it has senators.

London, Ont. ARTHUR R. FORD

Canny Scot and Curling

RE THE story on Curling (SATURDAY NIGHT, March 8), the game was invented by a canny Aberdonian in order to unload on the numerous body of good sports in Canada a large supply of Peterhead granite at approximately $1 per pound. This hitherto unknown historical fact was admitted to me (without even a blush of shame) by member of the Business and Professional Men's Club of Aberdeen at one of their meetings there some two years ago.

Montreal, Que. E. H. GURTON

Anticosti's History

FURTHER on Anticosti article in March 8 issue, *Encyclopedia Britannica* says that French chocolate magnate Menier sold the island in 1926 to the Anticosti Corporation of pulp and paper manufacturers. (The Anticosti Corporation was later merged into the Consolidated Paper Corporation.) . . . Your writer says that explorer Jacques Cartier first sighted the island in the summer of 1534 and sought refuge there from August gales. But Cartier's own record says that he first approached the island on July 25 and then on August 5; in his account of the voyage he makes no reference to storms around that time.

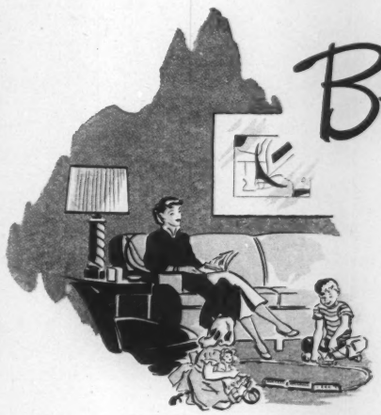
Winnipeg, Man. G. A. GRAHAM

Wood or Brick Houses

COMMENTING on statements in Hal Tracey's article "Lumber Industry Shifts Its Sights" in the issue of February 9: "First step in the campaign was selling the idea of building wooden homes. This was begun last year . . ." and " . . . emphasizing that many inside fixtures can be made of wood, such as cabinets . . ."

From what observations I have been able to make across Canada, particularly on the prairies and on the West Coast I would hardly agree that it could be necessary to *sell* the idea of building wooden homes as the percentage of other construction for dwelling places is trifling. And it would not be far from the truth to say that in the past and present *no* other material than wood has been commonly employed for cabinet or cupboard construction. Mr. Tracey appears to have missed a point in not suggesting to the lumber industry that they endeavor to popularize the use of wood for the construction of furniture. . . Mr. Tracey's remarks are the more remarkable to me in that the prevalence of wooden construction has struck me very forcibly after my experience in England where brick construction is most common and where wooden houses really *do* have to be sold. In fact I have yet to succeed in persuading a Canadian that brick construction has any merit at all.

Vancouver, BC G. L. PICKARD



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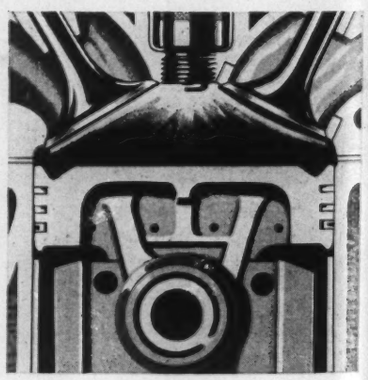

Here is the secret of FireDome's tremendous power and efficiency. Note the dome shape of the combustion chamber. This design makes it possible for the FireDome engine to convert fuel energy into driving power much more efficiently — every drop of fuel produces greater power. There's less loss of heat energy through the surface of the chamber . . . shorter flame travel for quicker, more thorough combustion.

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